FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 MAY 1984

Lebanon

Israelis Arrested — Syrian forces in northern Lebanon arrested three Israeli "saboteurs" who attempted to infiltrate the area where Syrian forces are located, a military spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by Damascus radio. Jerusalem and IDF radios said the three were members of Israel's Liaison Office in Beirut, who inadvertently approached Syrian-controlled territory north of Jubayl, were arrested by the Lebanese Army, and were then handed over to the Syrians. Israel is trying every possible diplomatic channel to secure their release, according to a senior Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by IDF Radio. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon indicated that the Lebanese handed the Israelis over to the Syrians under pressure.

Political Situation — After meeting with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri said in remarks reported by Radio Monte Carlo that he adheres to his stand on Prime Minister Rashid Karami's cabinet, though he added that he would hold further talks with Khaddam on 2 May. Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt, who also attended the meeting, has thus far not adopted a stand, according to Birri. A Damascus radio commentary called for "popular Lebanese unanimity to support the march of salvation that the new government is leading" and said Karami's working program requires all sides to participate in the national unity government.

In Beirut the Lebanese Front approved participation in the government by Camille Sham'un and Pierre al-Jumayyil, leaders of the National Liberal and Phalange parties, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. On the other hand, the Higher Council of the Greek Catholics decided to postpone Joseph Skaf's participation in the cabinet until the ministerial posts are distributed more equitably, Voice of Lebanon radio noted.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak, in a May Day speech broadcast by Cairo radio, revealed that Egypt recently contacted a number of states to prepare a move by the Nonaligned Movement to persuade Iran and Iraq to stop fighting and resolve their differences through negotiation. In submitting its initiative, Egypt does not favor one party over another, he noted. As for the break in relations with Costa Rica and El Salvador, Egypt did this to preserve international law and protect the rights of all Arabs, Muslims, and Christians. This decision represents a "firm line" in Egypt's policy that will be applied in its relationship "with all states without exception."

Mubarak also discussed the forthcoming elections to the "first parliament in Egypt based on a multiparty system since the 23 July Revolution," asserting that democracy is "no longer an experiment subject to abolition" but warning opposition parties against making "irresponsible statements" and "playing with fire" by exploiting sufferings in order to seek electoral advantage. The president mocked the "imaginary programs" contained in some election manifestos and dismissed calls for the abrogation of the emergency law, which he said is necessary to counter terrorism and guarantee stability.

Libya

JANA reported that the British Embassy in Tripoli was entered and searched on orders from the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison in response to the search of the People's Bureau in London. The report accused Britain of establishing a "dangerous precedent" with its "flagrant violation" of the Vienna Convention.

Sudan

Police have detained "88 culprits and 220 persons" on charges of violating the "general order," SUNA announced.

Iran-Iraq War

Iran must end the war with total victory and in the "not so distant future" and "we will take measures so that no one else will dream of committing aggression against us," President 'Ali Khamene'i said in remarks reported by Tehran radio.

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn admitted in statements to the Kuwaiti press that Iraqi Super Etenards fired on the Saudi tanker *Safina al-'Arab* because it was transporting Iranian oil, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

Iran

Majlis Elections — The second stage of the second round of Majlis elections is to take place on 11 May, IRNA announced citing an Interior Ministry circular.

Ozal Visit — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal departed after his 3-day visit to Iran, Tehran radio announced. Commenting on the visit, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi indicated that talks with the Turkish side on economic issues had resulted in "good agreements." He described the talks as "very useful for the expansion of relations," the radio reported.

Afghanistan

Afghan guerrilla commander Ahmad Shah Masud "escaped a KGB trap" and left the Panjsher valley for a hideout in the mountains from where he is directing his forces, AFP disclosed, citing "diplomatic sources."

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AFP Says 'Arafat Reportedly To Visit PRC 4 May

NC021151 Paris AFP in English 1133 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Riyadh, May 2 (AFP) — Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is to begin an official visit to China on Friday [4 May], Palestinian sources said here today.

Mr 'Arafat will be joined on the visit, due to last several days, by Rafiq an-Natshah, a member of the Central Committee of Fatah, the main PLO faction, and by 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, PLO Executive Committee member and representative of the pro-Iraqi Arab Liberation Front, the sources said.

'Arafat Discusses Egypt, Relations With Syria

PM011328 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Apr 84 p 1

[Report on interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Qasim As-Samawi in Baghdad "prior to his departure for Kuwait"]

[Excerpt] Baghdad — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat confirmed in an exclusive statement to *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that a decisive meeting will be held on 9 May by PLO leaders who recently met in Algiers to further consolidate Palestinian legitimacy following the recent positive success achieved at the first meeting. He said: "At the forthcoming meeting we will, as in the past, overlook certain excesses that occurred here and there so that we can devote our efforts to the battle against our number one enemy. We will also overcome the tragic spilling of Palestinian blood, for the Palestinian people and the Palestinian resistance are capable of protecting the revolution."

In a statement to *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* in Baghdad prior to his departure for Kuwait in order to continue his Arab tour, 'Arafat said: During the Algiers meetings I sensed that everybody feels the need to convene the PNC and that the meeting will put matters right. For this reason it has been decided to convene the PNC after 9 May. I have also called for a Palestinian popular meeting which will probably be held in the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem 2 days prior to the PNC meeting so that this popular gathering will be an expression of all our people's support for the PLO and its political program.

'Arafat praised recent fedayeen operations inside the occupied territories, saying that, despite the difficult days and the prolonged siege, the resistance has been able to reorganize its ranks and resume its operations inside enemy territory and behind enemy lines in southern Lebanon. He added: No military operation is taking place in southern Lebanon without Palestinian participation. We say this with pride despite the fact that the Israeli newspaper *MA'ARIV*, quoting senior Israeli officers, says that fedayeen operations in southern Lebanon are being carried out [exclusively] by Palestinians. We say these operations are the work of the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces, for we and the Lebanese are one.

Replying to a question about his expected visit to Cairo, 'Arafat said the importance of Arab efforts to bring Egypt back to its basic and natural place among our Arab nation is daily being proved. Egypt has a great cultural and historical past and substantial manpower and military weight. It is now distant from the Camp David policy. The latest evidence of this is the fact that President Husni Mubarak has severed Egypt's relations with El Salvador. Egypt was thus the first Islamic country to do so. I would like to ask the doubters: Is this measure not another step to end Camp David?

'Arafat added: Other things are happening but this is not a suitable time to talk about them. But I would say with confidence that the Egyptian line Mubarak is pursuing augurs well. Is not the Egyptian people's attitude toward normalization [with Israel] contrary to Camp David? Does not what is happening in the Egyptian election campaign daily and what both the candidates and the voters proclaim daily represent an absolute rejection of Camp David? Is this not yet another blow? Some people refuse to take anything except a narrow view of things and, therefore, refuse to see the Egyptian giant within the ranks of the Arab nation. We nationalists need this giant of a people because what has been happening in our area since Camp David to now is a very serious matter and a serious plan. Beware, Arabs, of the sectarian partitioning plan. For this reason we need Egypt's consistent stand in order to resist this plan.

Replying to a question about Palestinian-Syrian relations, 'Arafat said: We pray to God that they will improve. Efforts have been and are still being made by our Soviet friends, our brothers in southern and northern Yemen, and our Algerian brothers to restore normalcy to the relations. All I can say is I am all for these efforts, but unfortunately there has been no tangible progress so far.

Makes May Day Statement

JN011630 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1305 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Tunis, 1 May (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has described his recent visit to Baghdad as successful. In a statement to the INA correspondent, he said during his visit he held successful talks with President Saddam Husayn and a number of Iraqi officials on the Iraqi-Iranian war and efforts to halt it, and the current developments in the Palestinian arena. He also pointed out the talks focused on the need for holding an immediate meeting of the Islamic Good Offices Committee to elect a new chairman following the death of its former chairman, Ahmad Sekou Toure.

Regarding his anticipated visit to Amman, he said it would take place within the next 48 hours. On the forthcoming meeting of the Palestinian organizations, Yasir 'Arafat said these organizations would hold their second meeting in Algiers on 9 May with the participation of all the Palestinian organizations which defended the independent Palestinian decisionmaking. They will try to reach an agreement on a final formula consistent with the independent Palestinian decisionmaking, meet the aspirations of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied land, and prepare for the PNC meeting.

Yasir 'Arafat, who made this statement during his visit to the headquarters of the General Federation of the Palestinian Trade

Unions this morning on International Labor Day, also expressed his pride in the Palestinian working masses inside and outside the occupied territories. He also said that by its steadfastness, firmness, and ability to challenge all the settlement conspiracies, displacement, terrorism, confiscation of lands, and tyranny, the Palestinian working class has proven it is stronger than conspiracies and the imperialist and Zionist conspirators.

He added the Palestinian working masses have proven to the world their patriotism and loyalty to the Palestinian people and the Arab nation through their rallying around the PLO and announcing that the revolution will continue vigorously, despite the conspiracies and conspirators, until victory is achieved in Palestine.

Receives Palestinian Delegations

JN011758 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] yesterday received a delegation of Palestinian societies and unions from Canada and North America currently visiting Tunis. The Palestinian news agency WAFA said that during the meeting, Abu 'Ammar briefed the delegation on the latest developments in the Middle East, the circumstances surrounding the Palestine question, the results of his visit to Cairo late last year, and the results of the Jerusalem Committee meetings recently held in Fes.

He also briefed the delegation on the conditions of Palestinians in the occupied territories and the refugee camps in Lebanon, and on the resistance operations being carried out by the joint Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist forces against the Zionist occupation in southern Lebanon.

Abu 'Ammar also received yesterday a British parliamentary delegation currently visiting Tunis and reviewed with them the developments in the Middle East situation and the Palestine question.

PLO Sends Message to UN Secretary General

GF012002 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] United Nations, 1 May (WAKH) — The PLO has affirmed the necessity to convene an international conference to attain peace in the Middle East. It asked UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to consider the extent of the danger of the Middle East issue.

This was contained in a unpublished message sent by PLO representative to the United Nations Zuhdi at-Tarazi to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. The message contained the PLO point of view toward the proposed peace conference.

The message said the stand of the U.S. Administration toward the Middle East crisis is against the Palestinian people's exercising their rights to self-determination and achieving national independence.

PFLP-GC Says 'Arafat 'Offers Only What U.S. Wants"

JN020743 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Damascus — Fadl Shururu, secretary of the PFLP-GC Political Bureau and its official spokesman, has said that 'Arafat's recent step lost all of the cards except the U.S. liquidatory one. In a statement he made today, Shururu added that 'Arafat, by defining three principles for his trend — namely, readiness to negotiate with the Zionist enemy, to officially recognize the Zionist entity, and to refrain from carrying out military operations — offers only what Washington wants and constitutes a push toward liquidating the Palestinian revolution and striking at the steadfast Arab forces, the foremost of which are Syria and the Lebanese nationalist movement. He reiterated that 'Arafat is using these principles to present a writ that entrenches the settlement policy and asks forgiveness from the U.S. Administration and its allies in the region.

Shururu noted that 'Arafat is part of an integrated trend that exists at this phase. [sentence as heard] As 'Arafat admitted, this trend accepts negotiations with and official recognition of the enemy entity. This is in addition to the arrangements this trend requires, arrangements which ultimately aim at generalizing the U.S. conspiracy throughout the Arab area.

Concluding his statement, Shururu called for the need to expedite settling stands of the Palestinian revolution, to entrench the Palestinian national struggle, and to direct all the combatting revolutionary forces to check 'Arafat and his trend. Such a checkis an essential part of foiling the entire conspiracy against the Palestinian revolution and the Arab nation. He said that after 'Arafat's recent statements, those who are betting on him should realize that it is high time to cast away all illusions.

PFLP-DFLP Joint Command Rap 'Arafat's Cairo Move

JN011941 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Damascus — The Palestinian revolution groups have condemned Yasir 'Arafat's recent statements calling on the Egyptian regime to approve moving the PLO headquarters and the Palestinian revolution forces to Cairo. A spokesman for the joint command of the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] said these statements aim at absolving the Egyptian regime of its responsibility [for signing the Camp David accords]and paving the way for peddling the Camp David accords through the Palestinian gate. This is in addition to striking at the PLO's unity and nationalist trend, which is hostile to imperialism and Zionism and committed to the PNC decisions.

The PFLP and DFLP called on all Palestinian nationalist forces to initiate a national dialogue in order to confront the [Palestinian] rightist trend that leans toward the U.S capitulatory solutions.

On the same level, Khalid 'Abd al-Majid, member of the PLO Central Council, described 'Arafat's statements as within the course of submission to the Camp David accords and the relin-

quishment of the cause. He said these statements are an attempt to abort the PLO's role avd to have it relinquish its national charter. He called on all the Palestinian forces, groups, and figures who oppose the course of submission to confront these attempts and to reject the return of the deviationist Palestinian rightists to the nationalist ranks. He affirmed the Palestinian people inside and outside occupied Palestine will play their role fully in confronting 'Arafat's treacherous deviationism and will not permit him to relinquish their struggle and rights to return, self-determination, and to establish their independent state on their national soil.

Holds May Day Rally

JN020712 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Damascus — The joint command of the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] held a speech rally last night for May Day. Attending were Nayif Hawatimah, DFLP secretary general; Abu 'Ali Mustafa, deputy PFLP secretary general; some members of the DFLP-PFLP Political Bureaus; a number of Palestinian factions' representatives; George Batal, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Political Bureau; and a large gathering of Palestinians.

During the rally, speeches were delivered on behalf of DFLP-PFLP joint command, the Palestinian General Federation of Trade Unions, and the Lebanese Communist Party. The speeches praised the steadfastness of the Palestinian Arab people and workers inside the occupied homeland in the face of the Zionist occupation. The speeches also praised the Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese nationalist alliance in the face of the hostile U.S.-Israeli designs.

In the speech delivered on behalf of the PFLP-DFLP joint command, Nayif Hawatimah denounced Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Cairo and said it violated the PNC resolutions. He called for taking 'Arafat to task because of this violation, and stressed the Palestinian masses rally around the PLO and reject all the defeatist policies.

At the end of his speech, Hawatimah praised the martyrs of the Palestinian national struggle, stressing that they will remain torches illuminating the road of struggle to liberate the occupied homeland.

Voice of PLO Details Resistance Operations

Attack in Acre

JN011724 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] A group of our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland attacked a canteen in the occupied city of Acre. Using hand grenades in their attack, our revolutionaries killed or injured a number of Zionist occupation soldiers. The Israeli military spokesman admitted the operation and claimed no soldiers were hit during the attack.

Near Tyre

JN011806 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The joint Palestinian-Lebanese nationalist forces' operations are continuing against the positions and equipment of the Zionist occupation forces in southern Lebanon. A group of the resistance men planted highly explosive charges on a main road east of Tyre. The charges exploded when a Zionist military patrol was passing on that road. The explosion damaged one of the patrol's vehicles and killed or wounded several Israeli soldiers. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation but claimed only four Israeli soldiers were hit. He added the Israeli forces waged an intensive search campaign and arrested a number of citizens for interrogation.

Another resistance group attacked a Zionist military patrol passing near the Ar-Ramal Square in Sidon yesterday evening. Using rockets and machine guns in their attack, the resistance men killed or wounded several enemy soldiers. The enemy radio admitted this operation, but as usual, refrained from noting the casualties. It said the Israeli forces besieged the area and waged a campaign in search of the attackers, but their attempts were in vain.

BAHRAIN

Amir Lays Gulf University Foundation Stone

GF011020 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0947 GMT 1 May 84

[Excerpt] Manama, 1 May (WAKH) — Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, today laid the foundation stone for the buildings of the Arab Gulf University in As-Sakhir. Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister; Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force; ministers; education ministers of the Arab Gulf countries; members of the diplomatic corps; and Bahraini officials attended.

Investors' Losses on Kuwaiti Stock Exchange Viewed

GF010500 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 1 May 84 p 1

[Text] Bahrain investors lost between BD25 million and BD35 million when the unofficial Kuwaiti Al Manekh stock exchange crashed in 1982.

Latest figures released by the Arbitration Panel in Kuwait, trying to mop up the aftermath of the crash, show that Bahrainis owed up to BD35 million to Kuwaiti investors in the form of unpaid post-dated cheques.

Shockwaves are still being felt around the Gulf following the crash, most particularly in Bahrain where commercial banks granted huge loans to investors for specualtion.

Today, heated discussion is expected at a Chamber of Commerce seminar which has attracted a working paper on the current crisis from Commerce Minister Habib Ahmad al-Qasim.

It will also bring out investors, agents, businessmen, company owners, and others affected by the continuing slump following the crash.

Because of the massive losses suffered by Bahrainis, compared with their overall investment potential, financial institutions have so far fought shy of the local share market.

Prices of local companies' shares plummeted by between 40 and 50 percent between March and September last year, and dived a further 25 to 35 percent between December last year and the first month of this year. And in February, they started dropping again.

OMAN

Briefs

Ministry of Environment Established — His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id issued a sultani decree establishing a Ministry of Environment and appointing Shabib ibn Taymur the minister of this new ministry. [Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 May 84 GF]

SAUDI ARABIA

Information Minister Meets USIA Director Wick

GF011946 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 1 May 84

[Excerpt] Information Minister 'Ali ash-Sha'ir met this afternoon with Director of the U.S. Information Agency Charles Wick, who is currently visiting the Kingdom. During the meeting, information issues of common interest were discussed.

National Guard Official Meets British Chief of Staff

GF011022 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Lieutenant General Muhammad 'Abdallah al-'Amr, chief of the military apparatus of the National Guard, met today with Field Marshal Edwin Bramall, chief of staff of the British Army, and the delegation accompanying him. Colonel Mu'ib ibn 'Abdallah, commander of the King Khalid Military Academy attended.

Visitor Leaves for UAE

GF011036 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall, chief of staff of the British Army, left Riyadh today for Dubai following a 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia. He was seen off at the airport by Lieutenant General Muhammad al-Hammad, chief of General Staff, and senior officers of the armed forces.

UAE

Maldives President Arrives in Abu Dhabi

GF011612 Doha QNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 1 May 84

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 1 May (QNA) — Maldives President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom arrived in Abu Dhabi from Riyadh this afternoon, after a 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia.

Chief of Staff Meets British Counterpart

GF011956 Doha QNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 May (QNA) — A session of talks was held here today between the UAE delegation led by Staff Brigadier General Muhammad Sa'id al-Badi, chief of staff of the Armed Forces, and the British military delegation, led by Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall, chief of staff of the British Army, who is currently visiting the UAE within the framework of his current visit of a number of countries in the region. During the meeting, they discussed military cooperation between the two countries.

The British military official arrived in Abu Dhabi from Riyadh this morning on a visit to the UAE that will last for several days, during which he will visit a number of military units in the UAE.

Briefs

Dubayy Export Figures — The export and reexport movement in Dubayy registered record figures during the past year. The total figure rose to approximately 7.1 billion dirhams with an increase totaling 2.6 billion dirhams compared to 1982 which registered approximately 4.4 billion dirhams, that is, an increase of approximately 50 percent. The reexport figure almost doubled despite the economic slump in the Gulf region and the world to total approximately 5.0 billion dirhams last year compared to 2.7 billion dirhams in 1982. The amount of exports last year reached 1.5482 billion dirhams against the 1.617 billion in 1982. The official statistics of the Dubayy trade movement revealed that Saudi Arabia was the most important market last year for the movement of reexport from Dubayy. Goods to it totaled 852.9 million dirhams, the most important of which were manufactured goods worth 284.9 million dirhams and food products and animals on the hoof worth 226.6 million dirhams. In export, Japan was the most important market, 622.4 million dirhams worth of goods were exported to it. [Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 1 May 84 pp 1, 13 GF]

YAR

Salih Ratifies BP Joint Oil Production Agreement

GF011247 Doha QNA in Arabic 1133 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] San'a', 1 May (WAKH) — YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has decreed a law ratifying the agreement with British Petroleum [BP] on the joint production of oil in the area of Tuhamah. The law states that the agreement will come into effect on 1 May, when the parties to it will be bound by all its provisions.

Mubarak Gives Speech Marking May Day

NC011153 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0755 GMT 1 May 84

[Speech by President Husni Mubarak at the Labor University in Nasr City on May Day — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate and the merciful: Brother compatriots, O masses of the workers, O faithful sons of Egypt: I now begin my address to you today. It is a sincere expression of congratulations to you on your holiday!

Throughout the world, the May Day holiday marks the struggle for the workers' right to work and to live. Therefore, it is not solely a holiday of workers, but also a holiday of work. [applause] It is the holiday of pure sweat. It is the holiday of honorable toilers. It is the holiday of construction. It is the holiday of builders. It is the holiday of all compatriots in the society of production and producers.

We all praise God that we do not observe this day in quest of glittering appearances and without faith in its true essence. [applause] On the holiday of work and of workers, the meaning is in the law which protects the rights of all those who work — their right to work; their right to safeguard this work from force and from arbitrary dismissal; their right to enjoy society's respect in old age and to have society assume the burden of the circumstances that incapacitate them for work; and their right to receive medical treatment, to educate their children, and to build their families.

Work is the bulwark of societal construction and development, and of meeting society's needs. Therefore, it is the right of those who work to be partners in expressing opinions and in imparting expertise in all plans for the construction of society — be it economic, social, or political construction. A worker in our country is not a cog in a wheel, and he never will be. A worker in our country is not a second class citizen, nor will he ever be one. [applause and cheers].

Since the emergence of the 23 July Revolution [applause and cheers for the long life of the July Revolution], an Egyptian worker has been a member of society. He has his dignity, and his prestigious position. He also has his opinion and his role. He is fully entitled to the supremacy of the law, to participation in the promulgation of law, and to the overseeing of the implementation of the law.

Following the 23 July Revolution, Egypt broke free of feudalism, and agrarian reform laws were promulgated. The disowned turned into proprietors and every compatriot who cultivated the land and built it became the master of his land. There no longer was a handful that owned thousands [of feddans], nor an overwhelming majority deprived of a few clumps of soil from the land they watered and tilled with their hands and sweat. In the wake of the 23 July Revolution, Egypt was freed from the tyranny of the capital which exploited the toil of the workers without adhering to even a minimum wage limit that would provide for the most rudimentary requirements of life. This tyranny did not even heed laws that protected the workers from destitution and from arbitary dismissal.

Labor laws were then promulgated for the first time in Egypt's modern history. These laws guarantee minimum wages and protect the workers' rights to work, as long as they do their duty and abide by their responsibilities.

These bright facts are the solid base from which the 23 July Revolution proceeded to correct the social structure and to achieve justice, pride, and dignity. Whoever denies these facts, whoever belittles them, and whoever falsely states that conditions were just before the 23 July Revolution is doing so in vain. He is also trying to deceive new generations which did not have the chance to see the tragedy of the workers in Egypt before the revolution. [applause]

The pre-revolutionary parliaments rejected any step, even small and truncated, to limit ownership of agricultural lands. The pre-revolutionary parliaments rejected any legislative attempt to fix a minimum to workers' wages.

The July Revolution then came, and in the course of its constant drive to achieve social justice, it strengthened the social structure at every stage by giving more rights to the workers and toilers.

The July Revolution then set up an economic and political structure on the basis of a clear and straight principle — namely that he who works must participate in management and he who builds his society has the right to voice his opinion on all the production and policy levels in administration, legislation, and political control.

Thus, the Constitution provides that workers should be appointed to the board of directors and that they should have a representation of at least 50 percent in popular councils in their various forms. [applause]

The experiment has stabilized and has proven its success and efficacy. It has reached a mature stage, thanks to the workers' vigilance and society's awareness of the value of work. [applause]

Free education and the state's interest in opening opportunities in all fields of education have enabled the workers to reach advanced stages commensurate with world progress. The workers' participation in management and in making technical and legislative decisions has been a positive force that has given a momentum to the national action in all fields and sectors.

If we now hear from people who have no choice but to accept these facts, it is our hope that they are sincere and not compliant, honest and not deceptive. [applause] It is our hope that these voices certaily will know that any archaic and backward tendencies that do not believe in this gigantic achievement realized by the 23 July Revolution are doomed to disappear and vanish.

Nor will the wheel turn back. No past vestiges will be able to check the battalions of present and future generations, or to deceive these battalions as they discharge their duty. This duty is one of building and protecting society. Meanwhile, the society of justice and loyalty has insured for these battalions their natural rights following many years of coercion and exploitation.

Brother compatriots, I am delighted to stand before you today on the holiday of work and workers, after having made numerous tours of work sites throughout Egypt's provinces. I have felt for myself, and senior officials have felt with me, what the sweat of our workers offers for the sake of Egypt and all Egyptians.

We wield tremendous potential. We have a splendid ability to endure and face difficult circumstances. We have great talents that surge forth both creatively and innovatively. We have a sharp intelligence attested to by work sites outside Egypt. We have the will for challenge, and before all of these things, we muster the spirit of sacrifice and redemption.

I have mentioned the spirit of sacrifice and redemption not just to cite a quotable expression. Rather, I speak of a fact through which I lived during the immortal saga of October! Believe me, I have been living through the sight and memories of the sacrifices made by the workers of Egypt, as we were celebrating the holiday marking the liberation of the land during the past days!

Many of Egypt's workers were martyred while building the missile bases under the most excruciating circumstances of the air raids that were launched before the war was declared, and that pursued the workers with blows of death and destruction. However, this state of affairs neither weakened their determination nor affected their morale. After every raid, these workers moved the bodies of the martyrs only to resume their hard work with all courage, daring, and manliness! The air raids were incessant and the martyrs continued to fall.

Despite the odds, the workers of Egypt erected the largest missile bases and the fortified aircraft hangars which were among the most important ingredients in the victory of the Great October war! [applause and cheers] One could speak volumes in this respect. Furthermore, and if they are to be related, illustrations of sacrifices require many hours to be told! All of these things emphasize that we can, and through our ability to give of ourselves, are on our way to facing up to responsibility when confronting challenges.

Brother compatriots, I do not need to repeat that the real challenge facing us in the current economic situation. We are not the only ones facing this crisis. This is because the greatest and most advanced industrial states continue to suffer from the economic crisis that has lashed out at Third World states. We have close at hand the strict economic measures adopted by many advanced states in the various continents to confront the economic crisis.

All of these things are well known and are being tackled by the world press. Therefore, following my election, I began exercising my responsibility by convening the economic conference that brought together all trends and ideas.

At that time opinion settled on formulating the 5-year plan for social and economic development. I mention nothing but facts when I say the results of implementation during the first 2 years of the plan indeed evoke confidence and optimism. This is not surprising on our part!

The same hands and minds that built the High Dam now bear the brunt of reconstruction and building throughout Egypt! [applause] These hands and minds connect days with nights in order to make the greatest achievements in all the mornings!

In this respect, I will cite some achievements made during the first 2 years of the plan.

For example, in the agricultural sector, we have achieved the mechanization in the cultivation of 60,000 feddans. During the plan's duration, all land that is cultivated with wheat, rice, and maize will have been completely mechanized. The maize yield per feddan has been increased form 12 erdabs to 24 erdabs. The rice yield per feddan has increased from 2.4 to 3.4 [unit not specified]. The tomato yield per feddan has increased from 8 to 24 tons while the yield for soya beans per feddan [has risen] from 1.3 tons — one of the highest production rates — even by U.S. standards.

We have brought about self-sufficiency in the production of broad beans — those that we cook into medames and falafel. In the past, we had to import up to 32 million pounds of broad beans.

I now will return to the housing sector. I will give examples only, and will not mention all of the achievements. In the housing sector, during the plan years 1982 and 1983 — although we are doing our best — 320,000 units were completed. By the end of the 5-year plan, we will have — God willing — built 810,000 units.

In the 10 years that preceded the plan, we built only 510,000 units.

In the 20 years prior to the plan, we built 780,000. Therefore, within the 5 years of the plan, we will build more than what had been constructed during the 20 years preceding the plan. And, God willing, it is our hope we will build even more!

I will now discuss the basic utilites: In 1982-83, we expanded — in the form of allocations — 855 million pounds on utilities. During the 5 years of the plan, we plan to spend 3.4 billion pounds on utilities. In the 20 years before the plan, 723 million were spent on utilities. In other words, 723 million pounds were spent in 20 years. If we adhere to our planning, within the 5 years of the plan we will spend 3.4 billion pounds. This is more than four times what we expended during the 20 years before the plan. These figures are real.

These are not imaginary figures with which we are attempting to delude people. This is a fact; it is on record. The money is being spent and these statistics are being reported to the whole world!

In the electricity [sector]: In 1983-84, there was an increase of 12 billion kwh in the generation of electric power. We have planned an increase of 22 billion kwh for the entire 5-years plan.

Never mind, some people do not know what a billion kw means. Nevertheless, this figure has doubled.

In the 20 years before the plan, the electricity increase amounted to 16 billion kwh. This means that within 5 years, we will have

achieved an increase equal to 137 percent of what had been achieved in 20 years.

Still, I am just citing simple examples; I am not going into great detail.

For example, let us consider telephone lines. In 1982-83, 1983-84 [as heard], that is, in the 2 years of the plan, we installed 180,000 lines. The installation of some 600,000 telephone lines is planned for the five years of the plan.

Yes, there are some problems, but this is because some networks [as heard] are installed in exchanges. And I read complaints every day, such as: Help with the telephone, the telephone line is dead, and so on. However, all these things are on their way to being repaired, because considerable repair work is forthcoming, as well as new arrangements in the exchanges.

During the 20 years preceding the plan, only 400,000 telephone lines were added as compared to the 600,000 lines built during the 5 years of the plan. These figures point to the magnitude of this accomplishment. It is an increase of 150 percent and in much shorter time.

I will now turn to education. There are two points I would like to make. The first concerns technical training vis-a-vis academic training. A lot has been said on this subject. Let me cite some figures. There is a major trend in favor of technical edcuation. Take for example 1952. At that time we had 78,000 students enrolled in technical institutes. In 1960, this number increased to 110,000, and in 1970, it rose to 300,000 students only to jump to 820,000 in 1983. In the latter year, 147,000 students graduated from regular high schools compared to 220,000 from technical schools. This is 80,000 more technical trainees than their counterparts who will pursue the academic line. This also is 520,000 more students enrolled in technical programs as compared to the situation in 1970. This is a trend which we have chosen to promote the future of our country and industry.

All of these are trends that pass without being noticed. Let us also refer to school construction. In the year 1983/84 we have been building schools at the rate of 28 classrooms per day. During the remaining 3 years of the plan, we will reach the rate of 36 classrooms per day. This is to cope with the population increases — increases which we are trying to curb.

Let us take another example — investment. There are many problems involved with investment. Do not believe that every investor cares about Egyptian interests. You will always find those desiring to bring along a half million pounds, borrow 100 million from the bank, and run away. This attitude certainly creates problems. Nevertheless, if there are any obstacles in the way of investments, these obstacles must be removed. This is what I continually tell the investment minister. This is something that should be done, and I think we are doing it much better than before.

The number of projects already licensed under the investment law has reached 1,991. However, of those only 902 projects have started actual production. There are more than 100 of these in 10 Ramadan City. I have seen these with my own eyes. A year ago there were only 60 or 70 of them there. This is a very good result. These projects are producing jobs and employing workers and engineers and their production is of high quality.

The total capital invested in these projects amounts to 3 billion pounds. Their total cost is 4.7 billion pounds. I will not bother you with these detailed figures. There are now 366 projects under construction. An additional 732 licences have been awarded to other projects. The Egyptian share of the overall capital involved is 46 percent — a matter to boast about. The share of Arab capital is 23 percent, an increase compared to the previous share of 16 percent.

Brother citizens, this is the impartial language of figures — a language that neither exaggerates nor lies. You are well aware that I verify all the data I receive with the utmost rigor. I follow the implementation of these projects on the spot. The same is done by all those working beside me in positions of direct responsibility. This is because we should not let ourselves be hypnotized by figures written on paper and detached from reality. This can drive us off track and head us away from our national goals. That is why I can say that what has taken place is very promising. Yet, difficult periods of struggle remain ahead of us. Our main goal is production, more production, and still more. And I refer specifically to production of good quality, production that will be demanded by domestic and foreign consumers. This kind of production can reduce our dependence on imports and increase our exports — a situation that increases the hard currency available to us. This will help us check prices and set a proper relationship between the price and wage levels.

This requires good management in the field of production and services. It requires catching up with the latest innovations in technological development. It also requires preserving the public sector in a way that strengthens its growth and increases efficiency to the desired level of perfection. [applause] Don't be afraid: No one can undermine the public sector. Don't be afraid. This needs no assurance. Furthermore, it entails giving fair opportunity to the private sector to activate itself and give all its potential in an atmosphere of stability and safety.

I do not want to repeat several slogans that we previously have repeated many times without giving them the chance to be implemented. How many times have we called for eliminating red tape and slackness? How many times have we spoken about campaigns to combat high prices only to find that these campaigns have become less zealous and disappeared with the passage of time?

All this, in my view, is due to one fact, namely that we do not have long-term planning, that we have become used to anticipating quick results without waiting for the fruit to become ripe, and that the hobby of making promises through big headlines in the press has taken precedence over adherence to correct and complete implementation of our plans. Therefore, I have asked the government to make a complete and accurate reassessment of all these matters and to draw up studied timetables for implementing these plans. All guarantees must be provided to ensure a sound implementation of these plans and the principle of reward and punishment must be applied.

This also includes a follow-up of the process of ensuring that there is a balance between wages and prices, although I realize this process is difficult and delicate. It also includes a followup of the technical control on the quality of products without delay. It is as if Sa'd [minister of state for manpower and training Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad] has read my speech. [laughter and applause]

I do not want to make too many promises but I will tell whoever is in a position of responsibility that citizens have the right to ask the government to provide them with good services in the quickest manner, and to ease the burdens of his life by the best means.

Compatriots, I want to deal with a subject of utmost importance. This is the demand by some groups to raise salaries. We do not disagree at all on the reasons for calling for an increase of salaries and wages. We do not disagree at all; however, we must also not disagree on all on the means available to achieve this.

The goal of a good government based on the pillars of law and social justice is to provide a dignified and proper life to all the communities of people, without discrimination and without favoring one group over another. However, the question all of us — rulers and subjects — must answer is: how and when? [noise and commotion in the background]

I will tell you, I will tell you. [more noise and commotion] If some [sentence incomplete]. I said: When. This "when" needs discussion. If some of those who call for this are intellectuals and educators, I seriously and sincerely call upon them to share their knowledge and education in discussions and studies so that we find the sufficient resources to achieve for them and others what they want. [applause]

Here, no dividing line can be drawn between the rulers and the ruled. In a country established on democracy, today's ruler will be tomorrow's ruled. Therefore, responsibility is a joint responsibility. Furthermore, the assessment of responsibility will be done solely by demanding rights without discharging duties. Under the economic circumstances which surround us and which confront the whole world, the main duty is to project a clear and truthful image to the people. Furthermore, we should deal with the facts that are imposed by our real conditions. We should determine which are the facts imposed by our real conditions. Then we should discuss things in order to decide when, in principle, we will confront these facts.

I will let you say "now," at this time. [laughter]

State revenues contained in the budget — I am not citing something fabricated — amount to 9.98 billion pounds. Good? The salaries — and I am talking about 1983-84 — total 3.41 billion pounds. These figures exclude the public sector. The public sector salaries total 5.72 billion pounds.

In 1982-83, the state revenues totaled 9.86 billion pounds. The salaries were 2.64 billion. In other words, from 1982-83 to 1984, salaries increased by about 800 million pounds. You will say: where? There are incentives and there are other invisible things. There are invisible things. [background remarks]

In 1981-82, state revenues were 6.95 billion pounds while salaries amounted to 2.37 billion pounds. In other words, in 1981-82, salaries amounted to 2.30 billion pounds; in 1982, salaries amounted to 2.60 billion pounds; and in 1983-84, salaries totalled 3.40 billion pounds. Notice the increase!

Well, again we say: Where have the rest of the revenues gone? Let us then increase salaries and be done with it! I will tell you where they have gone. I will tell you, I will tell you.

We have subsidy money — 1.68 billion pounds. We also have other authorities' expenses — the judiciary and so on, as well as the other unnamed authorities — 2.80 billion pounds. There are also commodity requirements, as well as [public] services, such as expenses incurred during the operation of schools and hospitals, not including construction, and the other departments — 630 million pounds. There are also interests on loans. You will say what loans? I will tell you now. This interest on loans totals 1.23 billion pounds. Repayments on loans total 525 million pounds. Salaries have increased by 240 million pounds. We begin by subsidizing salaries with a fixed sum. The subsidies for salaries — because what you pay is insufficient — amount to 588 million pounds. We are deluding no one with these figures. These figures exist in records and they are mentioned in everything.

When we collect this money, such as the funds for salaries, not including the public sector, without the public sector's contribution, 83 million pounds of state revenue will remain. Then tell us, where shall we get the money for the operation of hospitals, schools, and factories, and for the construction of dwellings, roads, and bridges? There are 4.40 billion pounds outside the budget. We do not know where these pounds are. No, taxes are income. Taxes constitute your revenue, in addition to the [Suez] Canal [tolls] and oil [royalties]. The revenue from all these sources totals 9.90 billion pounds. For your information, your revenues from taxes, customs, and the Suez Canal and oil — all these things bring in 9.90 billion pounds — all these things together. It is known and [the figures] are there before the people's deputies to see.

Therefore, salaries, loans, and subsidies have used up all the state revenue. I am telling you the figures not to be pessimistic but so that you will know how we are proceeding. [background remarks] I am telling you to beware so that in the end you will tell me what to do. [laughter] And the matter is a consultation among them. [Koranic verse]

In order for the state to build schools, hospitals, factories, and residences for those who cannot find them, as well as roads and bridges, the state wants to procure an investment of 4.40 billion pounds. Part of this investment we obtain abroad as interest free grants, while other parts we procure as loans. There are loans which we take from the Pensions Department, and there are [portions] taken from all domains. Therefore, the expenses of all other services, as well as those of the utilities, fall outside the scope of revenues received by the state.

I just want you to know these things. Let no one tell me: Let us increase salaries. At this time, every cadre wants to his salary to be increased. If every cadre's salary is increased, I will need 1.5 billion [pounds]. If you consume all the revenue, shall I go and

borrow money to pay salaries? Let us be realistic. Suppose you were in my place. We give incentives and do all other things, and we are proceeding on our course.

I will not resort to a production increase. Let us not deceive ourselves by saying that we will stabilize prices. No one will be able to stabilize them in the way you imagine.

[Indistinct question] To begin with, he has no right to write it for you in the newspaper today. [Mubarak laughs]

I want you to know that your income of 9 billion pounds is being produced as follows: income tax 2.7 billion pounds; customs 2.3 billion pounds; consumer tax 1.4 billion pounds; stamp tax 464 million pounds; and oil revenues, differ from year to year. Sometimes these revenues reach 900 million and at other times reach 1.4 billion. Oil revenues this year amounted to 1.17 billion pounds. We also have the Suez Canal revenues. After paying debts for expansion and other expenses, they amount to 323 million pounds. I am giving you these figures so you will not be deceived when you hear that the Suez Canal revenues reach 1 billion pounds. So do not think that all revenues enter our pockets.

[Indistinct question] It is up to you to produce more. [voice in background says: "We support you"]. This is quite enough, this is quite enough.

I am not telling you this to instill despair in your hearts. It is just to show you how we are proceeding. I do not want you to think that we can print money and [words indistinct].

There is the supply and the demand. How can we therefore achieve a just balance between what the state has and what should reach the people? We never hesitated to give salary increases when there was a chance to do so. You say that the 5 pound increase last year has been incorporated into your salaries. This is how it should be. Last year you asked that incentives be incorporated into your salaries. They were incorporated and this cost the state 240 million pounds. The 5 pound increase amounted to 350 million pounds. We thought of making the increase 10 pounds, but that would have cost us 700 million pounds. We simply cannot afford this. That was very difficult for us. Those who are not involved think it is an easy matter, unlike those who are directly involved. It is not fair that we fulfill the demand of one class at the expense of another class. We must be fair to everyone because everyone is suffering from the high cost of living.

Compatriots, I am presenting all facts with all honesty. I am saying the whole truth when I tell every citizen, as if I am talking to him personally, that the achievement of all these aspirations is my main job. I am making strenuous and painstaking efforts in this regard. I have held dozens of meetings with experts, specialists, and researchers to reach practical solutions within the limits of the state.

Let me give you an example of the housing problem. There is a plan and we are building. But I know that this is not enough. I held a conference in which the heads of all the engineering faculties in Egypt participated. Housing experts and specialists also attended. I told them: The plan is not enough and the problems are increasing. The NDP had proposed a plan in which a group of people would pay a certain percentage of their salary — something around 10 percent — when the plan is implemented. This percentage would be fixed after a number of years. According to the plan, you would receive a house, say after 6 or 7 years, and you would pay the rest of the installments. This means that the plan aims to let you participate in the housing project and to give you hope.

I told the experts and specialists that we have many people who have jobs as well as many graduates, and that I want to give them hope that they will have their own houses after so many years. I told them I need their help in this regard. I held a lengthy meeting with them. Before that, I held some other meetings with them. They discussed many topics, such as how to reduce prices. They tackled the question of world housing development. They also studied a method of how to enable the citizen to pay a certain percentage of his salary toward housing so that we could specify when his apartment would be ready. It all depends on how much he will pay from his salary. I implore God to guide the steps of this committee to solve this problem.

I want to tell you that we are making painstaking efforts. We are resorting to all ways and means to increase the standard of living of every citizen in Egypt. This is my main job. [applause]

I will once again discuss the demands of groups, and thus draw the attention to two things:

1. The rule of law under democracy grants us the freedom of lawful expression. This is permissible and acceptable, and we encourage it. However, resorting to means inconsistent with safeguarding stability, which we all enjoy, is rejected and is unacceptable in view of the government's respect for responsibility.

To follow an illegal course leads to instability and to a catastrophe in the country. You must know this. I am saying this clearly. If instability appears in this country, no capital will come — not even an Egyptian who has money will bring it to Egypt. We must also seek to consolidate stability in this country to ensure a better life for all citizens.

2. I now am going to draw attention to the party press and to the enthusiasm of electoral campaigns. From the standpoint of the primary constitutional responsibility, I say to the opposition parties that prosperous democracy, which allows the most splendid pictures of expression in complete freedom simultaneously calls upon us to uphold facts, respect ideas, and completely refrain from irresponsible statements. I even suggest we completely refrain from playing with fire in exploiting sufferings as a means of inciting emotions and encouraging provocation merely for electoral victory.

I read in a paper — after being told — an open letter to the president. Any paper can boast of publishing an open letter to the president. Some seek open letters, other seek covert ones. What is reasonable we read. Some called for the abrogation of the state of emergency law in the election campaign. Are they seeking to nominate criminals or terrorists? What would it mean if we were to abrogate the emergency law? What would be the purpose of

this? Do they want terrorists appointed as deputies? This is unreasonable. What is the meaning of abrogating the emergency law during the elections?

Why abrogate the emergency law? It is meant to counter terrorism. It is also designed to guarantee stability for every compatriot, not to guarantee stability for something else. This law is intended to safeguard development and investments in this country, and to encourage further investment in this country. [applause]

It is easy for a person to draft an electoral manifesto or a propaganda article, give himself free rein, and demand a wage increase and the establishment of this or that thing, that is to say, fanciful things. I am saying this so that you may know and believe or disbelieve such a manifesto. I draw your attention with every conviction to the fact that this behavior is a disregard of responsibility. I warn with every conviction against the consequences of such trends.

A prominent scholar reads daily this or that manifesto. He says: Allah, this is a big occasion. Let me draft a manifesto and maybe I too will be elected. He then drafts a manifesto calling for saving Egypt from corruption, parasites, and subordination. Subordination to whom? It is like those who claim that we go on pilgrimages to the White House. No, we do not go on pilgrimages to the White House. [laughter] No, we know what we are doing. I represent Egypt and I have always upheld Egypt's dignity [applause]. If the author of such things knew ofthe difficulties encountered in such trips he would not have written what he did. God will be his judge. [indistinct shouts from the audience]

Several manifestos call for rescuing Egypt from corruption and for stopping the wave of high prices. I don't know what they can do. Why don't they make proposals? They call for providing homes for middle classes. [words indistinct] They call for free education and medical treatment, for solutions to the transportation problem, for reforms, and for an increase in the standard of living. These are easy headlines. However, the hero is he who can implement them. The author says: I am one of those Egyptians who want to improve my country. Is there any person in Egypt who does not wish to improve his country? God, how I wish I could push a button and provide everyone with housing and telephones in a week and let everyone live in prosperity.

The author says how much he desires to submit a new and successful manifesto. What is his manifesto? He drafted one, saying: Gentlemen, this is my manifesto. You must choose between me and other parties. Naturally, you will also join his party. [laughter] The author says: I will lower the price of meat to 10 piasters per kg and the price of good-quality wool to 25 piasters per meter. He says he will treat and heal all the sick. He adds: Within 1 week of my election I will build 15 million apartments in any place desired by the people. [laughter] In his manifesto, he says: I will build four-lane roads and four-lane tunnels. I will build an airport in every governorate so that planes will replace railroads. Sulayman Mutawalli, minister of transportation and communication, will thus pick up his wheels and leave. [laughter]

I will give a helicopter to each government employee so he may use it for his transportation. I will fix the minimum wage at 1,000 pounds per month. At the beginning of each month I will distribute to each person a bag of rice, a bag of sugar, and 20 kg of tea and flour. I will make bread free of charge. I will build a television station in each governorate. I will give each farmer 50 water buffalos, 40 cows, and 100 feddans of the best agricultural land. I will promote all the students without examination and thus spare them the trouble of studying. I will arm Egypt with nuclear missiles. I will send warnings to the Soviet Union and the United States to keep away from Egypt. I will daily visit each member of the Egyptian people to reassure myself about his health and mood. I will visit everyone each morning to tell him: good morning. I will make people complain because of too much food, houses, roads and extravagance. I will make the people live in a paradise. Elect me. My program is better than all programs.

This man has made imaginary programs. I can also create a program, and perhaps one of you will show his talents and create a program. This situation has become like an auction.

From the first day that we recovered an atmosphere of freedom and democracy, which Egypt has not seen for 60 years, it has been our responsibility to adhere to seriousness and integrity in words and deeds. It is ridiculous for problems and solutions to be described with such simplicity and indifference. Integrity is not only integrity of the hand but is also integrity of the tongue. A government based on seriousness and integrity will not allow any undermining of stability and respect for the law, regardless of its source.

I am not threatening. Threatening is not in my nature. However, I am appealing, drawing attention, and specifying.

Compatriots, I allow myself to discuss again a very important subject which I discussed before. It is the appeal I issued for the first time from this platform last year for encouraging products manufactured in Egypt by the hands of Egyptian workers.

I felt that this appeal met with a great response from the people and has deeply stirred the issue of national affiliation, which is a very important issue. I have examined the views which some have made to the effect that the application of this appeal primarily requires that Egyptian products be of good quality and be available in sufficient quantities.

With a clear conscience I say that during my visits to the work sites I have seen Egyptian products of which Egyptian hands are proud. If some products have not yet reached the desired quality, there is a reason for us to draw up an integrated plan so this appeal will be accepted by everyone out of conviction, so that every producing Egyptian will respond to this appeal, and so that every Egyptian will buy Egyptian products. We will thus entrench this national concept in general popular behavior and make it a basic value in our society.

I invite the general federation of trade unions to draw up this integrated plan. I am certain that it is worthy of this responsibility and is capable of completely fulfilling it. If we believe that Egypt is for all the Egyptians, this faith must be crowned with the trademark "made in Egypt" becoming the objective of all the Egyptians.

I would like to review the most important local event in our country. It is the election of the first parliament in Egypt based on a multiparty system since the 23 July Revolution. The talk about elections is the talk about the practicing of democracy. Democracy is no longer an experiment subject to abolition; Democracy is the pulse of our life. There is no life if the pulse is disturbed or stopped. There is no democracy if we do not believe it is the road to life and that there is no other road in our social behavior and in our political structure. The criterion of the success of democracy is how far it can affect the daily life of the masses and how far the masses are affected in their daily life by what freedom can do to promote man's humanity, self-confidence, affiliation to his homeland, and adherence to national causes, which are the questions of existence and destiny.

If a citizen in a country governed by democracy and led by freedom fails to adhere to national goals, he is then abandoning his national affiliation and stabbing freedom and democracy in the back.

On 25 April 1982 we regained the beloved soil of Sinai. We took over our territory in full. We held humble festivities because of our financial, economic, and other circumstances. The treasury told us that the 18 or 20 million pounds that were to be spent on such festivities should be spent on housing and public utilities. The time was not appropriate for spending. Let the people first improve their lot and let complaints become few. We would then have done a good deed.

The simplest way of celebrating an event is that we, the radio, the television, and the press recall that event. It was regrettable that party newspapers failed to recall the 25 April event. No one wrote a word about the liberation of the land. Personal differences are one thing. Although the liberation of the land is linked with As-Sadat's name and there are differences between you and As-Sadat, the land, however, belongs to Egypt. Would not you write a word about it? [applause]

I wonder whose land has been liberated. Does not Egypt belong to all the Egyptians? Whose souls are those which braved death and achieved the most honest heroism? Were they not the souls of all the people of Egypt for the sake of all the land of Egypt? Is Sinai an unknown region on the map? Do not those who have completely ignored Sinai belong to its soil? Have they ignored the fact that Sinai is part of our heart that returned to us? Is Sinai affiliated to one party and not to the other? Its liberation is celebrated by the ruling party, while no opposition party senses its liberation.

Compatriots, I frankly say that this strange behavior, not to say suspect behavior, greatly pained me as an Egyptian citizen. We want political party life, not a life of blind fanatic partisanship. We call for differences of opinion and competition among thinkers, not for the domination of opinion and fighting among fanatics. The good that any Egyptian can offer to his country is good for all Egypt.

The success in any field achieved by any ruling or opposition party is a success for all Egypt. There is a great difference between rival views for the sake of public interest and conflicting views for the sake of personal interest.

Difference in opinions should motivate free discussion and positive dialogue, and should enrich creative ideas. Conflict in opinion is usually exacerbated by incitement and is bound to reverse and ignore facts, and ignore all that is shining and bright. The umbrella of freedom and democracy protects and defends everyone. But the vicious and vile intentions that discharge their poison in the name of democracy and under the slogan of freedom are a waste of the dignity of the toiling millions and are aimed at stripping them of the legitimate right to listen and hear the honest word.

Permit me here to say that ignoring pan-Arab objectives is fully equal to any dishonest attempt to foil these objectives. There is no doubt that principles and values as well as the people's gains and constitutional rights created by the 23 July Revolution have firmly and strongly become national legitimate objectives which can defend their existence and continuation against any aggression.

The principles of the 23 July Revolution are not for sale and will never be subject to auction or outbidding. There will be no return to an era of distorted political life, disrupted society, and citizens divided into classes. We today have a society of citizens, a society of all Egyptians — a society where everyone is subject to law and to the sovereignty of the law.

We now have a society of the age, development, and progress in which justice, freedom, and equality prevail. Our society today believes that democratic choice is the real fence that protects the gains the people have achieved throughout their long history. Democracy will never be a cause for chaos, a waste of legitimacy, or a violation of law. Democracy will never mislead the masses through incitements, a reversal of facts, or through lies and exaggeration.

Democracy will never prevail through the imposition of opinions and psychological terrorism from any class, regardless of the bright words that use democracy as their slogan. Democracy should sincerely serve the homeland. There should be public freedom to enable the writer to enjoy the masses' confidence within legitimate political work. I hope that all those who try today to mislead and misguide the masses will remember past lessons. Because during a time of affliction and tragedy they will be the first to suffer. The unjust assailants will soon know what vicissitudes their affairs will take, but teach thy message because teaching benefits the believers. [Koranic verse] [applause]

The vigilant people will continue the march of construction and will make painstaking efforts to perform the mission I am honored to assume, with deep faith in God and complete allegiance to the homeland and people. God will judge with justice and truth. But those whom men invoke instead of God will not be in a position to judge at all. Verily it is God alone who hears and sees all things. [Koranic verse] [applause]

Compatriots, I repeat that attempts to turn Egypt backwards are doomed to failure. The people's move and their will shall never be frozen or crippled. Apostasy and attempts to return Egypt backwards are rejected. Looking toward the future should not mean that we surrender to the unknown because the fate of the people will not endure gambling or adventure. The behavior of

political groups and various social forces is not measured by their slogans but by their real stands, interests, and affiliations.

I am on the threshold of a new stage with its own purposes and objectives. This stage must have its men and advocates who can express its ambitions and hopes so that coming generations will be able to play their role in leading national action and rejuvenating Egypt's youths.

We must always realize that whatever happens on our good soil, its effect and echo go beyond our borders. This is because Egypt is an example and is in the vanguard of forces, blazing the way to the future from its cultural and political position in the heart of the Arab homeland, inside the African community, and in the Third World.

Hence, Egypt has been the forerunner in shouldering a special responsibility to achieve a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East and to eliminate the sources of violence, destruction, and tension. Within this context comes Egypt's recent initiative to end the war between Iraq and Iran on the basis of respect for the rights and legitimate interests of the two fraternal peoples, and laying the foundation for settling differences through negotiations instead of through war and bloodshed.

I would like to say before you that in submitting this initiative, Egypt does not favor one party over another and does not deviate from right and justice. It is in favor of putting an end to bloodshed, preserving the life of millions of the sons of the two countries, enabling the two countries to divert their resources to reconstruction and development, and closing the road to foreign intervention, which is not useful but harmful.

We look forward to the day when relations between Iran and all Arab states will return to a level commensurate with the unity of interests and destiny and the deep spiritual ties between the fraternal Iranian people and all the peoples of the Arab nation. We have received with great satisfaction the reaction of the states that we have contacted in the past 2 weeks with the aim of preparing the way for a move by the nonaligned states group to persuade the two sides to stop the war and to take their differences to the negotiating table.

We firmly believe it is the duty of the Nonaligned Movement to act without delay to end this war, which is endangering the security and peace of all peoples in the area. We also believe that the opportunity is still available to make progress in this direction, regardless of the fact that no positive results have been achieved in the past. The vestiges and obstacles of the past must not obstruct movement at present and in the future. The destinies of peoples must not remain captive of stands that were taken under certain circumstances. Therefore, Egypt will continue its activity in the coming period until the peace march begins.

On the other hand, it was imperative that Egypt should take the initiative in severing relations with Costa Rica and El Salvador after they moved their embassies to Jerusalem. We did this not out of love for severing relations, but out of concern for preserving the rule of international law in order to protect the legal and historic rights of over 100 million Arabs, 800 million Muslims, and 1 billion Christians. [applause]

Therefore, this decision represents a firm line in our policy which is applied to our relationship with all states without exception. In fact, the deteriorating situation in the region, the proliferation of anxiety and fear, and the lack of security and stability in several parts of the region make it necessary for us to pause to fully realize the dimensions of our historic responsibility and the gravity of the existing conditions for the future of the Arab nation.

We and millions in the Arab nation once again wonder whether it is not time that Arabs close their ranks and unite their voices after all the ordeals they have passed through? Do we have to wait for someone to ring the danger bell and to show us the way? There is a reality we do not accept and to which we do not agree. How can we fail to change it and impose our will on events? What are we missing to enable us to find our way among nations? Is it material resources, or a clear vision and sincere determination? Is there an agreement among us over pan-Arab priorities and the goals of our struggle in every phase? Can differences among the Arab states be above mutual interests and common destiny? In whose interests are these conflicts raised and differences exacerbated? Where do the Arab masses lie in all this?

Compatriots, one final word: There is no doubt that the formation of the People's Assembly through free and honest elections and multiple parties is the beginning of a new phase of responsibilities and duties, in which we will renew all our capabilities and review our steps. The alleviation of the masses' sufferings will be the primary goal. The goal of increasing production will be the axis of national action so that we may carry out our self-sufficiency plans for food and clothing and truly own our strength and willpower.

Our democratic life will remain our great march toward the further advancement of thought, opinion, and work, and toward upholding the humanity of man. Principles and societal ideals must never be masks behind which we hide at times, or which we take away at times, or with which we maneuver all the time.

Our principles and ideals are an inseparable part of our existence. With a sincere conscience, I ask God Almighty to give us enough strength so we can overcome every weakness in our souls, strengthen our faith to maintain our will to confront the challenges, and consolidate the ties of amity, brotherhood, and unity among us. May God grant all of us success to serve this dear homeland. May God's peace and mercy be with you. [applause]

'Ali Views Sudan Situation, U.S. Embassy Transfer

NC011406 Cairo MENA in English 1315 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Cairo, May 1 (MENA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri and the Sudanese authorities can contain the situation in Sudan very well.

He said this matter does not need Egypt's assistance.

In case of foreign intervention, Hasan 'Ali said Egypt is prepared to stand by the side of Sudan.

Answering reporters' questions following the celebration of May Day held today at the workers university, Hasan 'Ali said the situation inside Sudan is an internal issue that concerns Sudan alone.

Replying to a query on attempts to move the American Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, the foreign minister said the American Administration is against the transfer.

On Egypt's stance in the case of change of the American Administration, 'Ali said that he was sure that the United States would be keen about its interests.

Party Members Seek To Establish New Newspaper

WA171212 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic No 2911 26 Mar 84 p 11

[Text] A number of those who recently joined the National Party are seeking to establish a weekly newspaper called *AL-QAHIRAH*, which would be free of party censorship and would have the right to criticize the party.

President Admits Air Force Struck 'Safina al-'Arab'

JN020826 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has admitted that the Saudi oil tanker *Safina al-'Arab*, which caught fire in the Gulf last Thursday, had been the target of missiles fired by Iraqi Super Etendard planes. This came in press statements by the Iraqi president to the editors in chief of Kuwaiti papers, but he did not mention the *Safina al-'Arab* by name. However, he did give sufficient details to prove that the Iraqi Air Force struck the tanker because it was transporting oil for a foreign company that used the tanker to transport Iranian oil from the Khark Island.

Military Communique Number 1,452 on War Actions

JN011636 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 May 84

[Communique No 1,452 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 May 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: The brave sons of our Armed Forces, while celebrating Labor Day with our great people and struggling working class, are continuing their valiant defense of great Iraq and both the principles and splendid accomplishments of the glorious July revolution. The results of the activities carried out in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our brave forward units attacked an enemy force that tried to approach our forward positions east of Basra, killed 12, wounded others, and chased away the rest of the enemy troops. An officer was among the enemy dead. A number of serviceable weapons and various other equipment was seized. Elsewhere in the same sector, five enemy vehicles were destroyed.

In addition to the losses mentioned in yesterday's communique, 22 vehicles of various types and 2 excavators were destroyed as a result of the activities of our capable helicopter gunships elsewhere in the same sector.

2. The heroic sky hawks today attacked the enemy positions and troop concentrations in the areas opposite our forward units' positions in the central sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits before returning safely to base with their aircraft, praise be to God.

3. One of our forward units opened fire from all types of weapons on an enemy troop concentration opposite our forward positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, killing two and destroying two vehicles. Those in the two vehicles were killed.

4. One of our forward units carried out an artillery attack on the enemy positions opposite our positions in the Maysan sector, destroying two infantry positions and two observation posts.

5. Last night and today, the vile Iranian regime shelled Basra and its environs with heavy artillery. The enemy shelling resulted in the martyrdom of one civilian, the wounding of four others, and damaged two houses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 May 1984

Tariq 'Aziz Meets With ICRC President

JN011029 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0935 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 1 May (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received here today Alexander Haye, president of the International Committee for Red Cross [ICRC], and the delegation accompanying him. During the session, which was held in a frank and constructive atmosphere, the two sides discussed relations between Iraq and the ICRC in light of the past experience.

Tariq 'Aziz stressed the need for the ICRC to exert effective and tangible efforts to protect Iraqi prisoners in Iran from the torture and threats, and to guarantee the full implementation of the 1949 Geneva Convention.

Alexander Haye expressed the ICRC's satisfaction with Iraq's implementation of the Geneva Convention regarding war victims.

'Aziz on Arab Ministerial Committee's Progress

GF011028 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0630 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 1 May — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad Al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, is holding contacts with Japanese officials to arrange the date of their visit to Tokyo.

In a statement to WAKH's correspondent in Baghdad, Tariq 'Aziz said that the visit which he and Shaykh Sabah are scheduled to make to Japan is within the framework of the mission assigned to the members of the seven-man committee that was set up by the Baghdad Arab foreign ministers extraordinary conference.

Tariq 'Aziz said that another Arab ministerial delegation is scheduled to leave for Greece and Portugal on 4 May on a similar mission, while another delegation will tour European countries.

The Iraqi foreign minister said that part of the task with which Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal was entrusted has been accomplished while the other part will be carried out soon. Tariq 'Aziz said that all the tasks with which the seven-man committee has been charged will be completed prior to the committee's forthcoming meeting scheduled to be held in Tunis in mid-May.

King Husayn Gives May Day Speech
JN011600 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1218 GMT 1 May 84

[Speech by King Husayn at the celebration of the Federation of Trade Unions, held at the Palace of Culture in the Sports City in Amman on May Day; carried on the "Newsreel" program — recorded]

[Excerpts] Brother workers: I greet you on your annual day, the day of work and production. I congratulate you on this blessed occasion, while we appreciate your efforts and continuous toil on the farms, in the factores, in the trench, and in the field of public services.

I also am pleased to congratulate you on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the General Federation of Trade Unions in Jordan. In 1954 a number of unions met and formed this federation as the nucleus for a labor movement which is patriotic in its attitudes, nationalist in its directions, responsible in its activities, and mature in all its moves. We greatly appreciate the labor movement's role, through its federation, by embracing all vocations and skills in the trade union organization, in establishing the Arab labor movement, and in representing our workers in a sound manner in all forums and councils.

Jordanian manpower has continued to be a good and fruitful link between our Kingdom and neighboring Arab states, offering its skills, knowlege, and resources in the service of the great development projects which are being implemented by those states. This manpower then invests its savings in its homeland, Jordan, in factories, plantations, housing, and other fields. We are pleased andproud that as in Jordan, the Jordanian worker in the Arab homeland has risen to the level of our confidence in him by the good reputation he enjoys, his good performance, and his devotion to work,which is in harmony with our basic policy of consoldating the ties of fraternity and cooperation among fraternal Arab countries.

One of our main concerns is to strengthen the ties with our homeland, of our Jordanian brothers working abroad, follow up on the conditions of their work, and look after their interests. Recently, the Arab community agreed on a declaration of principles to facilitate the free movement of Arab manpower. While we welcome this initiative, we would like to see it implemented so as to give the Arab worker a better chance to benefit from the available work opportunities and a wider scope in participating and contributing to comprehensive Arab development. [applause and cheers]

Very soon, our workers abroad will be given the chance to subscribe to the Jordanian Social Security Plan and to benefit from its advantages, especially the guarantee of an annuity for them due to disability or when they reach old age, and also for their heirs in case of death. Organized channels of contact will be established with Jordanian investors to enable them to purchase suitable housing.

Brother workers, on the occasion of your day, we must not forget to address a greeting of steadfastness and struggle to our workers in the occupied Arab areas. [applause and cheers] We are proud of their steadfastness and resoluteness against the Israeli occupation authorities' discriminatory policies and colonialist practices of putting pressure on them and other fellow compatriots.

We appreciate the role being played by the trade union leadership in asserting the cohesion of the work force, the unity of their struggle, and in defending their interests, which has led to the Israeli authorities' failure to control the capabilities of the trade union movement in the occupied areas.

This has prompted the Israeli authorities to adopt inhumanemeasures, which have been condemned by the international community, especially in the ILO conferences.

These authorities continue to suppress the activities of the Federation of West Bank Workers and the Federation of Gaza Workers. They break into their trade union offices, place their leaders and active members under house arrest, and detain and interrogate them in a most violent and savage manner, thereby violating their legitimate rights and trade union freedoms.

These policies are part of the Israeli enemy's plan to colonize the Arab territory and to expand at the expense of its legitimate owners. Therefore, these measures must be confronted with a single Arab stand, which would enhance the capability to regain rights, and save the the land from the claws of the occupier and its settlement programs, which are considered a modern embodiment of old colonialism in the age of the liquidation of colonialism, which the world unanimously decided to terminate after World War II because it is against the evolution of history and the dignity of man and his right to a free and respectable life.

The time has come for the leaders of Israel and those who back it to realize that peoples will not relinquish one iota of their rights, and the policy of imposing solutions through the fait accompli is doomed to failure and defeat. [applause and cheers]

Brother workers, we look forward to the future with deep trust and belief in your determination and in the determination of all your brother citizens for hard, continuous, and productive work, in your concern for the unity of this society and its cohesion, in your defense of the gains that have been achieved, and in your continuous search for the progress and prosperity of Jordan. [applause]

We see the importance of implementing clearer and more effective coordination in the fields of manpower and work force planning and organization, so that working cadres conform in their numbers and skills with the needs of Jordanian development. We see a need for drawing up and implementing a plan that guarantees sound usage of our human resources so that our dependance on a non-Jordanian work force is diminished.

I wish our workers well in their work, production, and toil. May God grant us all success in serving the homeland and the citizen. And say: Work (righteousness): Soon will God observe your work, and his apostle and the believers. [Koranic verse]

May God's peace, blessings, and mercy be upon you.

Arab List Formed for Upcoming Knesset Elections
JN012101 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Arab citizens in the Galilee, the Triangle, and the Negev today decided to form an independent Arab national list to participate in the coming Israeli Knesset elections. Reports from the occupied homeland said that a special committee prepared this list and its electoral program. Kamil az-Zahir, official spokesman of this independent Arab national list, said that the formation of this list has come in response to Arab demands and in fulfillment of a dream they aspired to for many years — a dream of raising a single voice to defend what has remained of their land and rights.

He added that most Arab nationalist movements in the Galilee, the Triangle, the Palestinian coast, and the Negev support this list. He affirmed that this list is also supported by a large number of Arab mayors and heads of local councils.

Az-Zahir went on to say that the Jewish political parties that want to see the Arabs as a prey in order to divide their votes and rights among them are currently endeavoring to split Arab ranks and create new lists. He reiterated that the awareness of the Arab citizens in occupied Palestine, their awareness of their unpleasant situation, long suffering, the expropriation of their land, and their deteriorating social conditions require us to stand in one line and raise one Arab voice through an independent Arab national list.

Concerning the program of this Arab list, Az-Zahir said the electoral program calls on our Arab citizens to work for achieving their rights and putting an end to the policy of discrimination that is adopted against them. This is in addition to supporting the Palestinian people's just struggle and right to determine their future on the soil of their homeland in Palestine.

Cabinet Appointees Meet; Birri, Junblatt Absent

NC020944 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0920 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has been chairing a meeting in his office since 1130 attended by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, and Ministers Camille Sham'un, Pierre al-Jumayyil, Salim al-Huss, 'Adil 'Usayran, Victor Qasir, and Joseph Skaf. Ministers Nabih Birri, Walid Junblatt, and 'Abdallah ar-Rasi did not attend.

Attempts Made To Convince Birri To Accept Post

Birri Reiterates Refusal

NC011508 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1430 GMT 1 May

[Excerpts] Reactions to the formation of the new Cabinet varied from rejection, to acceptance and waiting. Lawyer Nabih Birri has reiterated his refusal to participate in the government. He conveyed his final stand to former minister Engineer Malik Salam who met with him this morning.

Mufti Hasan Khalid met with [former] Prime Minister Salim al-Huss. The latter had met earlier with Prime Minister Rashid Karami and said after the meeting: I asked Karami for clarifications about the motives behind the way the Cabinet was formed. The prime minister explained to me in detail the circumstances that accompanied the process of forming the government.

Leaves for Damascus

NC011616 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Nabih Birri, who refused to participate in the new Cabinet and hesitated in accepting the invitation to visit Damascus, changed his mind and left for Damascus this afternoon. According to his sources, this followed another contact with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who was informed of Birri's stand by Marwan Hamadah, who attended the meeting between Khaddam and Walid Junblatt. That meeting was also attended by Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar'.

Informed sources expressed their belief that Syria, which has given Nabih Birri military assistance, is now capable of effortlessly convincing him to accept the ministerial post. Before leaving for Damascus, Birri met with the new defense minister, 'Adil 'Usayran.

Amal Explains Birri's Stand

NC011901 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Amal Movement sources today explained the reasons that prompted Nabih Birri to reject participation in the government. The sources said the main reason Nabih Birri had been willing to participate in the government as a minister of state was that the government raised the slogan of the south and adopted it as an issue. The sources said the role that Birri could have played in the government does not exist. Birri, according to the sources, believes that his participation in the present government would not be useful.

The sources affirmed that Birri's rejection will be political, adding that the Amal Movement will never be a cause for disrupting security, something that might be brought about by those harmed by the formation of this government.

Alluding to the Amal Movement's remarks about the Army, the sources said that although the movement is not represented at the Higher Defense Council, it will always respect those represented at the council.

In another development, Birri met for 2 hours with 'Adil 'Usayran and former Minister Malik Salam, who was sent by Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Birri outlined his views, saying that the new government emanated from the Lausanne conference. He added that since the Lausanne conference failed, this government is also doomed to failure. Birri added that he supports the participation of the Lebanese Forces in the government in order to avoid the failure to tackle any hurdles as a result of their absence.

'Adil 'Usayran said: Birri still insists on his stand, and we also insist on our position. However, we are trying to persuade him of our view. We hope that Birri will be convinced.

Asked if he will attend the cabinet session tomorrow, 'Adil 'Usayrn said: We must wait and see how Birri will react. He is an active member of the cabinet, and we are eager to see him participate in the government. We will decide what we will do in light of this.

Birri Comments in Damascus

JN011932 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1903 GMT 1 May 84

[Louis Faris live dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] An important meeting was held this evening when Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met with Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri and Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt. The meeting lasted about 1 and 1/2 hours. Nabih Birri then stated the following: We have started to discuss the crisis that was created as a result of the formation of the Cabinet and the manner in which it was formed. It is well-known that President Hafiz al-Asad had earlier sponsored an agreement stipulating the formation of a 26-minister cabinet that can act as a political and national accord cabinet, and not a cabinet like the one declared yesterday.

Birri added: The best expression of the Cabinet we aspire for is a Lausanne cabinet; namely, a cabinet represented by Lausanne. [sentence as heard] But we all know the results of the Lausanne summit. Consequently, we fear that the Cabinet declared yesterday is below the ambition of the Lebanese, a matter which prompted me to adopt the stand I have adopted.

Asked if he and Walid Junblatt will participate in the Cabinet Prime Minister Karami announced yesterday, Birri said: I did not say that we will not participate in it. I say that we are discussing this matter now. I announced a personal stand and I am still adhering to it. Walid Junblatt is still waiting and has thus far not adopted a stand. Birri added: We will meet again with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' tomorrow to discuss the affair.

In another development, Walid Junblatt categorically declined to talk to reporters and said: I will not say anything now. Thus, it seems that the destiny of Rashid Karami's cabinet depends on the meetings being held here, particularly tomorrow's meeting between Nabih Birri, Walid Junblatt, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Further on Leaders' Response to Cabinet Formation

Sham'un's Party Approves Cabinet

NC011145 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The National Liberal Party Political Council has met and discussed the issue of the Cabinet formation announced yesterday. The proposed cabinet includes National Liberal Party leader Camille Sham'un as minister of finance, housing and cooperatives. Following the discussions at its meeting, the National Liberal Party Political Council unanimously and in principle approved the formation of the Cabinet as announced as well as the participation of [former] President Camille Sham'un in the Cabinet because of the following principles:

1. Cutting public expenditure until the deficit that threatens the budget and strength of Lebanese currency is eliminated.
2. Completely canceling wasteful expenditure.
3. Appropriating the necessary funds to implement various construction projects and defining construction and housing projects, now that devastation has come to many areas on the coast and in the mountains.
4. Respecting the rules and laws that organize general accountancy.
5. Studying and imposing a fair system of taxation.
6. Tackling the economic situation and returning it to normal, finding jobs for workers and ending the emigration of people and transfer of funds.

The Political Council also demands that the ministerial portfolios be amended because of the unfair distribution regarding the respected Greek Catholic sect, since only one portfolio was given its representative while the other ministers were given two or more portfolios.

After the meeting, Camille Sham'un emphasized the need to reopen the airport, port, and other public utilities, and to form committees to return refugees and study their conditions in the villages where they have taken refuge. He expressed his optimism about the future.

Mufti Khalid, Salam Comment

NC011235 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Press reports say Mufti of the Republic Shaykh Hasan Khalid has welcomed the formation of the government and called on those responsible to ensure its success and to help it along its course.

Former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam said: It is known that I was the first to nominate Rashid Karami to the premiership of the new cabinet 2 months ago when I met President al-Jumayyil in the presence of Taqi ad-Din as-Sulh and Rashid as-Sulh. I had hoped and worked for a government of national understanding which the country sorely needs. However, many people note that the formation of the government as announced yesterday includes several points that cannot be overlooked. These include the exclusion of many qualified people, particularly in these circumstances which call for their presence to undertake the country's affairs and to meet the country's urgent needs. These points also include the assignment of ministerial posts to some influential forces in such a way that it does not allow them to make the necessary contributions at the national level. These points also include the participation of all parties to the Geneva and Lausanne dialogue while excluding one party for selfish reasons. This is not a good tiding for cooperation in the open national dialogue which is required by the salvation process and which is greatly desired by all afflicted Lebanese people. Let us wait and see. The homeland and its sublime interest is above peripheral issues, which some persons continue to raise even in the most difficult circumstances while the country is being fragmented.

P. al-Jumayyil Will Participate

NC011350 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] A source very close to the Phalange Party has stated that Pierre al-Jumayyil has agreed to participate in the new government. The source added that this decision will be officially announced tomorrow, Wednesday, following the meeting of the party's political bureau.

Al-Huss Comments

NC011357 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami today followed up the general conditions in the country and the current efforts to surmount the obstacles in the way of the Cabinet formation. Prime Minister Karami received several political leaders and delegations, which extended their congratulations on the formation of the new government, hoping it will be able to save the country and steer it to the shore of safety.

The prime minister contacted [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam and discussed the curent conditions with him. The prime minister received Education and Labor Minister Dr Salim al-Huss this morning.

Asked about the results of the meeting and whether he agreed to participate in the new government, Al-Huss said: I asked Prime Minister Karami about the conditions that dictated the formation of the Cabinet. Prime Minister Karami fully explained to me the circumstances surrounding the Cabinet formation. I can say that anyone who becomes acquainted with reality will realize what Prime Minister Karami really meant when he said it was not possible to do better than what has been done. My meeting with Prime Minister Karami was an occasion to review the current situation and to look toward the next stage.

Skaf Postpones Participation

NC011627 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The Higher Council of the Greek Catholics has decided to postpone the participation of its representative [Joseph Skaf] in the Cabinet until the ministerial posts are equally distributed.

Sham'un To Mediate for Greek Catholics

NC011940 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 May 84

[Excerpts] The Zahlah and western Al-Biqa' parliamentary bloc will hold a meeting at 0930 tomorrow at Mansur Palace. The meeting will continue the discussion of the formation of the new Cabinet and will take a stand on the participation of bloc leader Joseph Skaf in it. Informed sources told the Voice of Lebanon that [former] President Camille Sham'un this evening received Minister Skaf and some members of the Greek Catholic Higher Council. President Sham'un undertook to mediate for the Greek Catholics.

Front For Leaders' Participation

NC020941 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] This morning the Lebanese Front held a brief meeting at which it unanimously approved the participation of former President Camille Sham'un and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil in the new government. After the meeting Sham'un said: We were notified that the cabinet will meet at 1100. The Front will get acquainted with the ideas on which the government's policy statement will be based. Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said: The government leaders fully understand the importance of the situation. The security subject must be considered before studying the constitution and reforms. Both Sham'un and Al-Jumayyil then proceeded to the presidential Palace.

Karami Stresses Need for Cooperation

NC011747 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has stressed the need for cooperation among all to establish calm, restore stability and normal conditions, and achieve national accord. Karami was addressing the delegations and figures who visited him to congratulate him on the formation of the new government. He emphasized the need to remove the barriers obstructing the path of the Lebanese as a first step toward opening the roads leading to the south, western Al-Biqa', Iqlim al-Kharrub, and the other roads and toward devoting efforts to confront the occupation.

The prime minister expressed optimism regarding overcoming Lebanon's difficulties. He welcomed constructive criticism and cooperation to build the country. He said: We belong to all Lebanese without exception. There is no distinction between one citizen and another. What is important now is to promote the lot of man. Prime Minister Karami contacted former prime ministers and followed up the security situation. He expressed satisfaction with the calm prevailing on the axes.

Continues Contacts on Cabinet

NC020907 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Before leaving for the Presidential Palace, Prime Minister Rashid Karami received Ministers 'Adil 'Usayran and Salim al-Huss at his residence at 0930 today. They held consultations about the government situation and the current contacts to surmount the difficulties.

Karami received several calls from the competent security authorities briefing him on the security situation in the country. Karami emphasized the need for consolidating the cease-fire in various areas.

Prime Minister Karami arrived at the presidential palace at 1040 accompanied by Minister 'Adil 'Usayran.

Meanwhile, political contacts are underway to overcome the problems which led some leaders to refuse participation in the government. They include Amal Movement Leader Nabih Birri. The Progressive Socialist Party leader has not yet declared his stand. Birri and Junblatt are in Damascus where they will meet today with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' to conclude yesterday's discussions.

Birri yesterday expressed the hope that good results would be reached and added: We fear the new government will be unable to achieve the Lebanese people's aspirations, hence my refusal to join the government.

Junblatt Discusses Cabinet, Relations With Members

PM011432 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 28 Apr 84 p 3

[Interview with Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt by Florence Ra'd in Paris; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Are you willing to join the proposed cabinet of national unity which Rashid Karami is expected to be asked to form within the next few hours?

Answer: We are quite prepared to join the Cabinet, described as the cabinet of national unity, especially if such a step would help stabilize the cease-fire and pave the way for the desired political reform.

Question: What about your relations with president Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil. Do you have an opinion as to the degree of his commitment to the pledges he has made to you?

Answer: What happened between us and President al-Jumayyil was never personal at any time or in any circumstance. The seriousness of his commitment can only be determined through experience. This, at any rate, is the final test. Then we will see.

Question: Some people are worried that this may only be a temporary truce that may not last more than a few months.

Answer: I believe that it would be a great achievement if we could now manage a well established genuine truce. The Lebanese war is 10 years old, and naturally it is not going to end in 1 or 2 months. It takes time.

Question: It has recently been reported that there are sharp differences between you and the National Salvation Front. How true is that report, and what have you got to say about it?

Answer: There are no differences between us and the National Salvation Front. We have tried several times to float that front, but if they want to sink it, so be it.

Question: Former President Franjiyah has, in a press statement, attacked you and accused you of dealing with Israel. What is your answer to that?

Answer: Actually I have not seen that statement and I do not wish to answer.

Question: What about your meeting in Damascus with [Al-Murabitun leader] Ibrahim Qulaylat in the presence of [Libyan emissary] Major Jallud?

Answer: Most of the problems between us have been eliminated, but certain parties linked to local parties or to organs of other states may want the differences to continue.

Question: What do you have against Qulaylat?

Answer: He and I are now reconciled and the matter is closed.

Question: What about your dialogue with the Lebanese Forces?

Answer: We are ready for real dialogue with all the effective forces in Lebanon. Our aim is to have a united, democratic Arab Lebanon.

Question: What is your position on the Beirut airport closure? The airport has now been closed for 75 days. This is bound to increase the debts of the national company and the Middle East Airlines and may even drive them to bankruptcy. How do you feel about the closure of the airport, which is considered to be Lebanon's lungs and its window on the world?

Answer: [Amal leader] Nabih Birri has already said that the airport should be open to air traffic, and he undertook to guarantee security. I have no objection to the reopening of the airport. That leaves the other side. So you should address your question to the Lebanese Forces.

Question: As we await the formation of the cabinet and the commencement of political dialogue, what is your position on the question of the evacuees, especially in the mountain areas?

Answer: You know that the matter of the evacuees is not just confined to the mountains. It is a general national issue involving 700,000 Lebanese. So, if the truce is confirmed and we are through with the questions of political reform, then this matter will become a priority to be fairly, logically, and radically dealt with. All evacuees, whether Druze, Christians, or Sunnis, will be able to return to all the various Lebanese areas without exception.

Question: The Lebanese opposition has called for a revision of the entire military structure. What is your opinion?

Answer: The military commanders who committed massacres by shelling the [Beirut southern] suburb and the peaceful mountain areas should first be brought to account. It is unreasonable that we should ignore or pretend to forget the main responsibility for such a mistake on such a level. What these commanders did cannot be overlooked. Furthermore, what is needed is an army suited to the area of Lebanon, an army that can at least protect the south against Israeli ambitions, an army supported by internal security forces which should meet the security needs of the public.

Question: Some reports and publications insist that there are relations between you and Israel.

Answer: Such as?

Question: A book has been published in Israel under the title "War of Shadows"

Answer [interrupting]: What title?

Question: "War of Shadows," which says, among other things, that [senior Druze official] Anwar Fatayri had met with Israeli officials and urged the setting up of Druze cantons. This is a serious matter.

Answer: The Phalangists and some Arabs are saying these things. We are an integral part of the Arab and Islamic worlds.

Question: What about your visit to Paris? Is it linked to France's contribution of forces to supervise the cease-fire?

Answer: The purpose of my visit to this noble country is to discuss the chances of Lebanese national reconciliation, Israeli withdrawal from the south, the role of the French contingent in the UN emergency forces operating in the south, and other political issues. The results of our talks are positive.

Al-Jumayyil Meets Outgoing Cabinet Members

NC011359 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] On the occasion of the formation of the new Cabinet, President Amin al-Jumayyil today met at the Presidential Palace with outgoing Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and all members of his Cabinet, including Minister 'Adil Hamiyah. This was an occasion to review the current situation and the coming stage at all levels. After the meeting, Al-Wazzan spoke about the new government and the hopes attached to it.

Army Turns Over Three Israelis to Syrians

Conflicting Reports Cited

NC020725 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] There are conflicting reports about the detention of three members of the Israeli Representation Bureau. A Lebanese military source has denied that the Lebanese Army has detained members of the bureau, while other sources said that the three Israelis are being held by the Syrian forces. The sources added that the Israelis had passed in their car through the Lebanese Army roadblock on Jisr al-Madfun not knowing that they were nearing another roadblock in the area under the Syrian Forces' control. When they tried to turn back the Syrian Forces opened fire on them, hitting their car. According to unconfirmed reports the Syrian forces have arrested the three Israelis.

RFL Describes Incident

NC012203 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2145 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Three Israelis affiliated with the Liaison Bureau, opened in Lebanon since the Israeli military operation [in 1982], lost their way yesterday [1 May] in the Jisr al-Madfun area in the north. They crossed the Lebanese Army roadblock in the area. Before reaching the Syrian forces roadblock they became aware of the situation and returned to the army roadblock. However the Syrian forces opened fire on their vehicle. It was hit and overturned, but the Israelis were not hurt. They succeeded in reaching the Lebanese Army roadblock where they were arrested. The Syrians were immediately informed that the three were Israelis. The Syrians encircled the Lebanese Army roadblock in Al-Madfun after kidnapping a number of the soldiers and threatening the others. However the Army transferred the three Israelis to its command center in the township of Smar Jubayl. The township is under the control of the Syrian forces, which encircled the area. Unconfirmed reports say that the three Israelis, were handed over to the Syrian forces.

Syrian Spokesman Confirms Detention

NC020953 Paris AFP in English 0936 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Damascus, May 2 (AFP) — Three Israelis are being held by Syrian forces in Lebanon, a Syrian military spokesman confirmed today. He said Syrian troops yesterday morning arrested a group of three "Israelis terrorists" who were attempting to enter a Syrian-controlled zone in northern Lebanon.

Three members of the Israelis Liaison Bureau in Beirut were reported missing since late yesterday. An Israeli spokesman in Beirut said today they were being held by Syrian troops. The Syrian spokesman gave no further details of the arrests.

Security Committee Reinstates Force in Primo Area

NC020539 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] At the security level it appears that those harmed by the return of calm and political stability are still wagering on efforts to foil any solution contributing to the salvation of the homeland, the liberation of the south from Israeli occupation, and the consolidation of the security situation.

Within this framework an infiltration attempt was made from the museum area to the Al-'Ijjah area at 2330 last night. Fire was opened on the Al-Barbir area causing tension in the area. Clashes broke out on the same axis compelling members of the Security Arrangements Committee to hasten to tackle and contain the situation and to seek the withdrawal of the infiltrators. This did not affect the movement of traffic at the crossing point between the two sectors of Beirut, which was resumed as usual this morning.

The security situation was quiet all day yesterday and last night, but some violations were reported in the afternoon when clashes broke out on the suburb axes in which artillery fire was used. Shells landed in the Ash-Shiyah, Bi'r al-'Abd, and Sfayr areas. The clashes abated before midnight, and a guarded calm now prevails on various axes.

The Security Arrangements Committee has succeeded in reinstating the disengagement forces in the Primo-Greek Catholic Bishopric area from which they had been withdrawn after the recent clashes. The committee will resume its efforts today to tackle the violations which take place from time to time.

Israelis Open Fire in Sidon City Center

NC020947 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Reports from the south say that the Israeli occupation forces this morning deployed patrols on Sidon streets. Members of one patrol opened random fire in the city center causing alarm among the citizens. Reports did not say if there were any casualties.

Israeli Aircraft Overfly South, Al-Biqa'

NC021123 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 2 May 84

[Excerpt] Israeli aircraft have been overflying the south and the western Al-Biqa' since this morning.

Injuries Claimed in Attack on Israeli Patrol in South

NC011220 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The national resistance men in the south carried out an operation against an Israeli occupation forces patrol on the Kafr Huna-Jazzin road this morning. It was observed from the ambulances which went to the area that several enemy men were wounded and that a military jeep was destroyed.

Militia Leader Assassinated in Tripoli

NC012046 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon correspondent has learned that 'Ali al-Mur'ibi, nicknamed Abu 'Ammarah, the military official in charge of the Unification movement in Al-Qubbah in Tripoli was killed tonight by unidentified gunmen. Tension immediately prevailed and gunmen appeared in the area.

Military Spokesman Announces Arrest of Three Israelis

JN020931 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Damascus — A military spokesman has stated the following: At 1300 hours on 1 May 1984, our forces arrested a group of three Israeli saboteurs. This group attempted to infiltrate into northern Lebanon where our forces are present.

TISHRIN Praises 'Patriotic' Karami, Warns Israel

JN011311 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Damascus, 1 May (SANA) — In a comment today under the headline "A Patriotic and Brave Government," the newspaper *TISHRIN* says: A solution to the Lebanese crisis is not impossible if all the Lebanese parties stand at Karami's side, whether assuming responsibility for participating in the Cabinet or sincerely cooperating with that Cabinet to achieve its daring national and pan-Arab objectives.

TISHRIN adds: Karami was brave and patriotic when he put everyone in the real picture and took as his government's slogan liberating occupied southern Lebanon, and achieving political and social reforms as well as security.

The paper continues: Israel is no longer the bugaboo of the region, and it can no longer impose its will on Lebanon or elsewhere. Moreover, Israel can neither foil nor help any government to succeed. In the same measure, the future of any political party is not linked with Israel's satisfaction or anger after foiling the 17 May agreement.

TISHRIN concludes: We want Israel and its agents to fully understand that the Lebanese and Syrian flesh has a bitter taste, and that Israel in particular must calculate very accurately before launching rockets toward Beirut or the Beirut-Damascus road.

Importance of Present Stage in Lebanon Stressed

JN011353 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1150 GMT 1 May 84

[From the "On the Events" program]

[Text] Regarding the new Lebanese Government and the urgent national and pan-Arab tasks entrusted to it, our colleague Asad Jarmaqani wrote the following report:

Rashid Karami announced the names of the Lebanese national unity government's members yesterday evening following 5 days of consulations. This announcement came after a lengthy meeting between Karami and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. Beirut report said Lebanon's national unity government was formed after intensive contacts and continuous consultations on all levels. Karami's cabinet is comprised of 10 ministers representing all the Lebanese sides.

Karami indicated the appointment of the ministers was in the interest of the people and the homeland. He said: All of us realize the importance of this stage in Lebanon's life, and the magnitude of the responsibility entrusted to us at this critical time. Karami defined his cabinet's policy and its priorities, which focused on the subject of liberating southern Lebanon from the Zionist invaders, carrying out reform, and guaranteeing the security of the homeland and the citizens.

With the beginning of the new government — which will hold its first meeting Wednesday — an atmosphere of optimism is prevailing in the fraternal country. This is especially true because the new government will embark on the march of salvation, with all its dimensions, despite all the Zionist attempts through pockets of agents and military concentrations to explode the situation in Lebanon and prevent stability. These attempts are subsequently aimed at paralyzing Karami's efforts to form the national salvation government.

As the government begins its tasks, it is clear that the implementation of the working program Karami presented for the sake of reform requires popular Lebanese unanimity to support the march of salvation the new government is leading. This is especially true since the leaders of the Zionist military institution will not be satisfied with their past conspiratorial attempts and will escalate their plotting and hostility in order to foil the national and pan-Arab trends of Karami's government. This working program requires all sides to participate in the national unity government. Those sides not in this government should assume their full responsibilities to preserve the unity of land and people in Lebanon, and to enable the fraternal country to resume playing its required role in the battle of confrontation and destiny being waged by the Arab nation.

Revolutionary Syria, which has considered Lebanon's wounds its daily concern, will always be loyal to the brothers in the fraternal country in its offers, sacrifices, and efforts so the march toward Lebanon's salvation can reach the shore of safety, the invaders be expelled; and Lebanon's unity, Arabism, and independence be safeguarded.

TISHRIN on Readiness To Help Lebanese Cabinet

JN020845 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 2 May 84

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Karami's Cabinet and the Historical Responsibility," *TISHRIN* says: Karami's cabinet is comprised of 10 ministers, 6 of whom are members of the national dialogue conference which represents the various Lebanese factions and forces. It seems that the choice of these six members has great significance with respect to achieving national accord. They were the ones who held arduous sessions to discuss the foundations of accord and the appropriate means for achieving it. They agreed on some points, and differed on others. They realized the essence of the obstacles and difficulties impeding the performance of this great national task, and they accurately pinpointed the perils and pitfalls which must be avoided.

The Lebanese Cabinet's task is to seek points of agreement to enhance them, and to define the points of disagreement to deal

with them in a spirit of national historical responsibility. This means the new Cabinet is duty bound to exert the utmost efforts to rebuild the national formula in Lebanon on the basis of cooperation and solidarity. This also means that this Cabinet is called on to translate what was agreed on at the two sessions of the national dialogue conference into facts, figures, and realities. It also means that dialogue must govern the Cabinet members' relations among themselves as well as the Cabinet's plans and decisions.

TISHRIN adds: There is no harm in emphasizing there is a need to benefit from previous experience — Rashid Karami formed a cabinet of political leaders in the summer of 1975. Also, there is a need for determination and faith. This is because the new Cabinet is not an experimental cabinet, but a one of resolute decision inspired by the spirit of national accord, one that stands above petty demands and narrow-minded affiliations, and one whose decisions will affect every house and citizen in Lebanon. The responsibility shouldered by the new Lebanese Cabinet is a historical responsibility, because forming it means there are urgent tasks that must be carried out within the framework of achieving national accord, particularly after large strides have been made along this path through dialogue.

In the wake of the agreement reached on Lebanon's Arab affiliation and its pan-Arab identity as well as the agreement reached on a cease-fire within the framework of a security plan embodied in a disengagement of the warring parties, it has become an urgent necessity to form a national unity cabinet that will assume the responsibility of initiating political and constitutional reforms, of reconstruction, and of establishing a solid formula for liberating the homeland from the Israeli invaders.

TISHRIN adds: Of course, Syria stands at the Lebanese brothers' side on all that they will agree upon, especially on governmental action. Agreement is the core of accord; achieving accord is a strategic Syrian objective, and not merely a formula for coexistence and understanding among the Lebanese. It is a formula in defense of the two fraternal countries' common objective and common security.

TISHRIN concludes: When Syria emphasized the process of accord had its difficulties and obstacles, it also emphasized its complete confidence and unlimited determination to overcome all the obstacles and difficulties. This also applies to part of this process —governmental action. This means Syria is ready to offer all types of assistance and support to make the new Cabinet's tasks a success, because it is assuming momentous responsibilities. Has not Syria reiterated that achieving Lebanese national accord is one of its strategic objectives?

Khaddam Discusses Lebanese Cabinet With Junblatt

JN011418 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt in Damascus this afternoon. Junblatt had earlier arrived in the Syrian capital from Amman. Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' and Marwan Hamadah attended the meeting, which dealt with the formation of the Lebanese Cabinet under Rashid Karami.

Meets Other Leaders 2 May

JN021132 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] A meeting was held this morning in the office of Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Present were Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam; Amal Movement Leader Nabih Birri; Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party; Haytham Jum'ah, from the Amal Movement; and Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar'.

The meeting's discussion dealt with the current situation in Lebanon and the efforts under way to achieve national accord and progress on the road to cooperation among the Lebanese for safeguarding the Lebanese citizens' security, rebuilding Lebanon, and liberating the national soil from the Israeli invaders.

Second Meeting; Leaders Comment

JN021307 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 May 84

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpts] A second round of talks was held today between Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri, and Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt. Also attending the meeting were Haytham Jum'ah from the Amal Movement; and Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar'. This meeting lasted for 2 hours.

Following the meeting, Junblatt replied to journalists' questions on whether he will participate in Rashid Karami's cabinet. He said: I am holding contacts with my ally Nabih Birri on various topics. We will not be an obstacle to any solution. However, Junblatt added: Of course, I mean the solution that would satisfy the legitimate Lebanese nationalist aspirations.

Nabih Birri said he and Junblatt will stay in Damascus, and they will hold a third round of talks with Khaddam and Ash-Shar' this evening.

On the other hand, an official Syrian source said about this meeting that the talks dealt with the current Lebanese situation and the efforts to achieve national accord for progress on the road of Lebanese cooperation to guarantee security for the Lebanese citizens, rebuild Lebanon, and liberate the Lebanese national soil from the Israeli occupation.

Birri and Junblatt held a closed meeting at the PSP leader's office in Damascus last night following the first round of talks with Khaddam last night. There are hopes a third round of talks this evening will result in a solution to satisfy everyone.

Talas May Day Visit to Army Unit, Statement
JN011950 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] In the context of our Armed Forces' celebration of Martyrs Day and Labor Day, and upon the instructions of President Hafiz al-Asad, General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, visited one of our combat formations. He was accompanied by Major General 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff of the Army and Armed Forces.

Upon arrival at the ceremony, the general was met by a number of headquarters senior officers and the formation commander. Everyone then moved on to the main platform where the general improvised a speech in which he said:

I have come to you this month, May, which includes a memory dear to our hearts. We stand before this memory in humility, and derive from it the meanings of heroism, sacrifice, and devotion to the homeland. This is the memory of Martyrs Day and Labor Day.

I come to you bearing the greetings of President Hafiz al-Asad, the secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces.

General Mustafa Talas spoke to the fighters and explained the regional situation and the great role played by revolutionary Syria in the Arab region, especially in fraternal Lebanon under Struggler President Hafiz al-Asad. He stressed the practical measures achieved lately are only a step toward finding a positive formula and a common ground that will embrace all Lebanese functionaries to end Lebanon's problems. This is what President Hafiz al-Asad said when he stressed Syria's determination to continue in the struggle march and to confront in Lebanon the continued aggressive threats by Israel and the United States.

The general explained to the fighters the aggressive policy adopted by the United States and its ally, Israel, against the aspirations of our country and Arab nation and against the hopes of our national and pan-Arab struggling masses.

Talas said: We in revolutionary Syria, Hafiz al-Asad's Syria, possess great potential and high combat capabilities to engage in any battle imposed on us. We depend for this on our intrinsic power represented by the cohesion of the international front in one rank with all its groups and organizations behind the wise and brave leadership of hero President Hafiz al-Asad.

An Army led by an extraordinary leader and a great man, such as Hafiz al-Asad, will never experience defeat and will achieve victory despite all obstructions and forces which stand against it.

Concluding his speech, the general called on the fighters to continue work and training to preserve the high combat readiness which enables us to engage in the battle of honor and dignity against the Zionist enemy, because the value of a human being is measured by his achievements, and our Armed Forces make loyal efforts to defend the homeland.

He expressed confidence that our Armed Forces are capable of engaging in this battle to defend Arab rights and dignity, and that the masses of our workers who are celebrating their day are capable of strongly supporting our Armed Forces, building the glory of the homeland, and fighting with arms to defend the homeland.

On this occasion, a number of formation commanders and directors of educational establishments in the southern region presented General Talas with pledges written in blood as an expression of loyalty and devotion, and a pledge from them to continue the march of toil, steadfastness, and sacrifice behind President Hafiz al-Asad's historical leadership whatever the price or the sacrifices may be, and to confirm the immortal slogan raised by Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad, Martyrdom or Victory.

At the end of the visit, General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief, was seen off in the same warm and hospitable manner in which he was received.

Iranian Transport Minister Arrives in Damascus
JN011623 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1355 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Damascus, 1 May (SANA) — Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Hadinezhad-Hoseyniyan, Iranian minister of roads and transport, arrived here today at the head of an official delegation comprising Hojjat ol-Eslam (?'Ali Ahmad Do'a'i), chairman of the transport committee in the Iranian Majlis, and a number of senior ministry officials.

During his 6-day visit, the Iranian minister and his accompanying delegation will hold official talks with his Syrian counterpart and Syrian Transport Ministry officials on promoting cooperation between the two countries in transport. The two friendly countries will also sign a ground transport agreement.

Talks Begin
LD020854 Tehran IRNA in English 0020 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Tehran, May 2, IRNA —Roads and transportation minister, Hadinezhad-Hoseyniyan Tuesday started his first round of talks with his Syrian counterpart, Yunis Muhammad.

In a meeting Tuesday in the Ministry of Roads and Transportation of Syria, the Iranian delegation and Syrian minister expressed mutual satisfaction over the boosting of ties between the two countries.

Iran and Syria also held talks on the issues relevant to transportation and committees were set up in the fields of naval, railroads, road construction and air transportation as well as in an effort to study the issues concerned.

The Iranian minister and his accompanying delegation arrived in Syria on May 1st.

'Arafat's Moves, Plans for Jordan, Egypt Discussed
JN301942 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Palestine broadcast: From "On the Events" program]

[Text] It was announced in Jordan yesterday that Yasir 'Arafat would arrive in Amman on Wednesday on an official visit to Jordan to continue the dialogue he began after his departure from Beirut in 1982. He will hold a dialogue in Jordan regarding his participation in negotiating a settlement with the Zionist enemy on the basis of Reagan's peace plan and the Camp David accords.

Yasir 'Arafat is also expected to leave for Cairo after his visit to Jordan to complete his travels to the Baghdad-Amman- Cairo axis and to listen himself to reports he had read concerning Egypt's hope that, if is re-elected president, Reagan will resume his efforts to achieve a peace settlement in the region, and that negotiations will be resumed in the presence of a joint Jordanian-'Arafat delegation.

There is no doubt that during the 2 years elapsed since the beginning of his close ties with the Jordanian regime, Yasir 'Arafat felt that he had found himself in a vicious circle. Although the Jordanian officials expressed their dissatisfaction wth that vicious circle and their fear of the future in light of the fall of the 17 May agreement in Lebanon and the failure of their ally Saddam Husayn in the Gulf war, Yasir 'Arafat, who cut off all links between himself on the one hand and the will to continue armed struggle and Arab steadfastness and confrontation on the other, is trying to entertain himself by playing destructive and divisive roles in the Palestinian arena and by sending delegations to Washington to convince himself he can make his way to the White House by offering the United States cards that will reassure it he would be the loyal servant of its policy and objectives in the region.

His attempts to prove this matter have become the center of his movements and activities. 'Arafat's path implies other possibilities other than that vicious circle, the movement from one capital to another, arranging divisive actions and dispatching capitulatory delegations toward the U.S. capital. As any other rightist who feels his approaching downfall, 'Arafat is considering resorting to terrorism after he had resorted to sabotage to create a concrete basis for his effectiveness.

Many reports on Yasir 'Arafat's preparations were published recently. For the sake of confronting these preparations and their implications, the groups of the Palestinian revolution are required to meet and draw up a joint militant program to foil the rightist 'Arafat plans and save the PLO from 'Arafat domination.

Liaison Committee Members Arrested, Captured

Three Held in Lebanon

TA012112 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Three Israelis on the team of the joint Israeli-Lebanese Liaison Committee were arrested by soldiers in the Lebanese Army while walking [tiyelu] north of Beirut. They had apparently lost their way. The families of the three were notified of their arrest. This was stated by the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer states that Israel has been engaged in efforts to secure the release of the three since this afternoon. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal notes that the three were arrested about 40 km south of Tripoli, in an area under the influence of the Christian pro-Syrian politician Sulayman Franjiyah.

Names of 'Kidnapped' Released

TA021111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] The names of the three Israelis kidnapped by Syrian soldiers in Lebanon are: 'Erzn Florentin, Shmu'el Roza, and Nahum Nesher — all employees of the Liaison Office in Lebanon. Political circles again emphasized in a conversation with our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer this afternoon that the three were in Lebanon with the consent of that country's government, and it knew about this. The three got lost, which is why Israel continues to demand that the Beirut authorities bring about their swift release. Our correspondent notes that because there is presently no government in Lebanon, Israel has been encountering far greater difficulties.

Damascus Acknowledges Capture

TA020931 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0925 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Damascus Radio officially announced just now that the Syrian Army has the three Israeli employees of the Israeli representation in Lebanon. The official communique issued in Damascus reported that Syrian Army units in northern Lebanon captured what the Syrian announcement called a three-member Israeli terrorist squad. The official announcement from Damascus was reported by our Arab affairs correspondent, Eldad Beck.

Syria Seen Responsible

TA021122 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1113 GMT 2 May 84

[Report by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal — live in the studio]

[Text] Great concern was expressed in the defense establishment today over the Syrian announcement that the three people who had been captured are so-called terrorists. We heard the fear that the Syrians may be trying to present them as people who tried to penetrate the area under their control with malice aforethought.

A senior security source told us today that following the Syrian announcement, Israel regards Syria as responsible for the safety and well-being of the three. The same source emphasized that the Syrian announcement that the people involved were terrorists is completely unfounded; the three are civilian employees of the liaison team in Lebanon. They went on a trip and got lost. They crossed the Lebanese Army roadblock in good faith and innocently, and any attempt to attribute to them any other motives is nothing short of libel, with foul motives.

The three kidnapped people are 'Eran Florentin, Shmu'el Roza, and Nahum Nesher. The top security source again emphasized that they were civilians who were in Lebanon officially and by virtue of an agreement [heskem] granting them semi-diplomatic status. Therefore, the Lebanese Government, too, is responsible for their safety and well-being, because they were actually kidnapped on its soil.

Release Effort Launched

TA020529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Israel has launched wide-scale diplomatic efforts to release the three Israeli members of the representation in Beirut captured by Syrian soldiers in Lebanon. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that in high-level consultations yesterday, it was decided to appeal to the governments of the United States, Lebanon, and France as well as to the United Nations to ask them to take action to obtain their release. Israel emphasizes that the three acted in good faith and enjoyed quasi-diplomatic status. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports from Israeli sources that Israel regards the Lebanese Government, too, as responsible for the fate of the three, because they were in Lebanon by virtue of an agreement.

So far, the information in our possession is that the three were apprehended in an area under the Syrian Army's control, approximately 20 km south of Tripoli. They went for a hike yesterday, reached the village of Madfun — controlled by the followers of the pro-Syrian Christian leader Sulayman Franjiyah — crossed a Phalangist barricade, and then another manned by the Lebanese Army, and still another manned by Syrian Army soldiers. At that stage they apparently realized their mistake and wanted to return to the Lebanese Army roadblock. The Syrian soldiers then opened fire on them and their car overturned. It was reported that none of the three were hurt.

Appeal to Al-Jumayyil

TA020712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Israel has approached Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil to help free the three members of Israel's representation in Beirut, captured by Syrian soldiers in Lebanon. Israel has also approached the governments of the United States and France and the United Nations to take action to release them.

Radio Monte Carlo has reported that an official Lebanese Army spokesman denied that Lebanese soldiers apprehended the three

before they were kidnapped. However, our military correspondent reports that as far as is known, the three crossed both a Phalangist barricade as well as one put up by the Lebanese Army. They were driving a civilian vehicle with Lebanese license plates. It is not clear at the moment whether Phalangists or soldiers at the Lebanese roadblock had warned them before they were captured by the Syrians. In any event, the entire affair will be investigated by senior Israeli authorities.

U.S. Said Ready To Help

TA020638 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 2 May 84

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel — live]

[Text] We are not letting things take their own course, and we are trying to exhaust every possible diplomatic channel, whether direct or indirect, to bring about the release of the three Israelis.

This was stated this morning by a senior Jerusalem Foreign Ministry spokesman. Yesterday afternoon, after the initial report arrived about the detention of the Israelis, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir instructed that quiet action be taken for the release of the three.

According to initial reports that reached Jerusalem then, the Israelis were arrested at a Lebanese Army barricade. Israel's experience of a few months ago was good in such cases. When an Israeli pilot ejected near Beirut in an area controlled by Lebanese Army, he was immediately handed over to the Israeli representation.

Yesterday consultations were held in the prime minister's office with the participation of the defense minister and the various bodies handling Lebanon. It was decided then to bring about the release of the Israelis through diplomatic means, and this entailed approaching various countries, including primarily Lebanon, the United States, and France, as well as the United Nations. Most contacts since then have been with the United States, which has already announced its readiness to help.

It transpired overnight that the detainees have somehow, in a manner not fully comprehended, been handed over to the Syrians. Foreign Ministry Spokesman [title as heard] Yosi 'Amihud has not yet changed his official statement that the three were detained by the Lebanese Army. This means that Jerusalem regards the Lebanese as responsible for the well-being of the Israelis.

In its diplomatic contacts, Israel has maintained that although the Israeli representation stationed in Ad-Dibbiyah north of Beirut does not enjoy full official recognition, and its staff does not carry diplomatic passports, their status is semi-diplomatic. Let us recall that the Israeli representation was established after the end of the war, in accordance with the 17 May political agreement between Israel and Lebanon, which granted it recognition under the name: "Israel-Lebanon Liaison Committee." Even after that accord was abrogated, the representation was not shut down, and it serves as the last overt channel between the two governments. Let us state finally that the Israeli representation in Ad-Dibbiyah is guarded by Lebanese Army soldiers.

U.S. Contacts Syria

TA020909 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] The United States has used its contacts with some countries friendly with Syria to bring about the speedy release of the three Israelis kidnapped yesterday by Syrian soldiers in Lebanon. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that up to now, no progress has been made on the matter. Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is handling the affair personally.

U.S. 'Pressure' on Syria

TA021049 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 2 May 84 pp 1, 8

[Report by Ze'ev Baraq, Arye Tzimuqi and Eytan Haber]

[Excerpts] The United States is applying heavy pressure on Damascus for the speedy release of the three Israelis, members of the Israeli representation in Beirut, who were taken captive yesterday by Syrian soldiers south of Tripoli. France is working with the office of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, who is responsible for the safety of Israel's representatives in Beirut.

It seems Israel wants the three to be returned to the Lebanese Army by the Syrians. The assessment in Jerusalem is that this incident could affect the future of the Israeli representation in Beirut.

Arens Comments on Capture

TA021005 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0950 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens has said, in light of the capture of three Israelis in Lebanon yesterday, that to the best of our knowledge, the three were captured by Lebanese soldiers, and therefore we are appealing to the Government of Lebanon to take measures to return them. Arens added it may be that the Lebanese Army turned the three Israelis over to the Syrian Army, either under threat of force and/or of its own choice. The defense minister was addressing journalists in Migdal Ha'emeq, and our correspondent Qobi Mandel reported on his statements.

Arens Further Remarks on Captives, 'Arafat

TA021013 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens this morning expressed hope that the Lebanese Government would insist that the three members of the Israeli representation in Beirut be returned to Israel through its mediation. Speaking to our correspondent Yo'el Dar, Arens noted that Israel has not yet obtained precise information on the circumstances under which the three were captured, but if it truly transpires that the Lebanese Army handed them over to the Syrians of its own volition, this will be construed as a grave act and an error that must be rectified. He refused to say what steps Israel would consider should the diplomatic efforts fail.

On another matter, the defense minister rejected the announcement by Yasir 'Arafat that he is prepared to hold direct negotiations with Israel. Minister Arens emphasized that the PLO is a terrorist organization, and there is no room for talks with it. The defense minister this morning toured the Migdal Or Yeshiva in Migdal Ha'emeq.

Independent Arab List Spokesman Interviewed
JN020803 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 1 May 84

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] It was announced today that an independent Arab list was formed to enter the 11th Knesset elections following the consultations held by a number of personalities and popular organizations in Arab circles. Concerning this new list, Kamil az-Zahir, the official spokesman of the list, speaks to our colleague Muhammad Sharif:

[Begin recording] [Muhammad Sharif] Today, you announced the formation of an independent Arab list to enter the coming Knesset elections. First, can you give us some idea of the elements and circles behind the establishment and formation of this list its the founders?

[Kamil az-Zahir] First, I would like to make a correction. The committee, which stems from the Nazareth Conference, a week ago decided to enter the election campaign with an Arab list, not a joint Arab-Jewish list. We were debating whether to enter the elections with a joint Arab-Jewish list or an Arab list, but today we decided to enter the elections by trying to form an Arab list. So far, the formation of the list is backed by several persons from Galilee, Negev, and the Triangle, headed by the representatives of the Progressive Movement [Al-Harakah at-Taqaddumiyah], the Protection of the Citizen Movement [Harakat Hifz al-Muwatin] in the Negev, the Awwal Movement [Harakat Awwal] in Et Taiyiba, the Intisar Movement [Harakat Intisar] in Galilee, the 'Arraba Unified Movement [Harakat 'Arraba al-Muwahhadah], and also the heads of a number of local and municipal councils in the country.

[Sharif] Who heads this list and who are the (?implementers).

[Az-Zahir] First, we agreed on a political program yesterday. This program essentially calls for backing our Palestinian Arab people's struggle for the right of self-determination and the establishment of their independent state next to the State of Israel. As to who heads this movement or list, this is what the committee will decide in the next few days.

[Sharif] It has become clear that two Arab lists will enter the Knesset elections; the list announced at the Umm El-Fahm meeting by the Sons of the County Movement [Harakat Abna' al-Balad] and the Al-Ansar, and your list. Do you not think that the formation of two lists, which are essentially composed of leftist Arab elements in Arab circles, will split votes?

[Az-Zahir] The Al-Ansar Movement [Harakat al-Ansar] participated with us in the first meeting, and also approved the program. But there is disagreement between us and this movement on the best means to close Arab ranks inside Israel. I believe that the establishment of an independent Arab list is the best means now. There is a possibility of persuading our brothers to join this movement or list.

[Sharif] Are you going to let Jewish elements join your list?

[Az-Zahir] Right now the invitation is addressed to Arab elements in order to formulate the program and to establish the list. After that, the program and the list will be presented to all the citizens. Whoever wishes can then join and support this list. [end recording]

Peres Promises Sovereignty in Rift Valley
TA011905 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Today Shim'on Peres toured the Jordan Rift valley and declared that Israeli sovereignty should be applied there when there is peace. He said the Alignment regards the Jordan Rift valley as an essential security belt for Israel, and if it returns to power, it will place an emphasis on developing the region's settlements and economic infrastructure.

Comment on 'Jewish Underground' Continues

Another Member Detained
TA011906 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] There is another detainee in the affair of the booby-trapped buses, an inhabitant of the Qarne Shomron region. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the number of people detained has now reached 20, of whom 4 live inside the Green Line territory.

Tomorrow the High Court of Justice will discuss an appeal by the families of six detainees, who are demanding that they be permitted to meet with their attorneys.

Admit To Hebron Attack
TA020540 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] *MA'ARIV* reports this morning that two of the detainees in connection with the underground organization in the territories have admitted attacking the Islamic College in Hebron, and reenacted the attack.

Earlier, our correspondent Shalom Oren reported that yesterday another suspect was arrested, an inhabitant of Qarne Shomron, so that the total number of detainees has reached 20, 19 of whom reside beyond the green line. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that some of the detainees will be permitted to meet with their attorneys. This was the decision adopted by the police, although the judges who issued the arrest warrants gave the police leeway to prevent such meetings. The High Court of

Justice is to hear an appeal by the families of six of the detainees to allow them to consult with their lawyers.

More Details on Group

TA011548 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1450 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] From the interrogation of the suspects in the affair of the Jewish underground, it turns out that the group was very organized and divided into squads. The squads were also divided into sections. This fact, so it seems, reinforces the possibility of the existence of a guiding body for the various actions. There is no knowledge of any further arrests today. This was reported by our correspondent for police affairs Alon Disqin.

Religious Attitudes Viewed

TA020804 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 May 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Facing the Issue"]

[Text] All sensible Israelis must be profoundly perturbed by the emerging picture of a sizeable covert Jewish vigilante organization intent upon anti-Arab terror. That sense of concern must transcend party differences and political affinities. For the kinds of persons now being interrogated do not represent the social or political fringe. Whether secular or orthodox, their origins, their education, their records, and their family ties place them squarely in the mainstream of the body politic.

Apart from the legal proceedings now underway, there can only be two responses adequate to the enormity of what has emerged. The society as such, and especially those ideological and political groups who nurtured, if unwittingly, the members of this underground must denounce and dissociate themselves from this phenomenon and at the same time begin a process of serious self-examination.

Unfortunately there are still no clear signs that this is taking place — perhaps because the people and groups most directly affected are still in shock. Instead there are angry statements denouncing attempts to indict the entire settlement movement. The only difficulty is that no one is doing that — not the police, not the government, not the opposition, and not the press.

Thus even last night Rabbi Hayim Druckman's MATZAD Party executive, denounced the attempt to blow up the buses, but quickly balanced this with criticism of those who would blame the settlement movement in general. However painful it may be, such equivocation is simply not good enough.

The best that can be said for Rabbi Druckman and MATZAD is that they at least made a gesture. In contrast, the other National Religious Party (NRP) leaders who, after 1967, spawned the entire nationalist and religious ethos from which, it appears, the terrorist deviation sprang, have not yet been heard from; nor from any of the NRP party forums. That too is not good enough.

It is not good enough for this movement whose historic ideals would demand more. And it is not good enough for the nation which needs to hear once again a sane, moderate and moral voice of religious Zionism. The question is whether there will be anyone to break the awful silence.

Peace Now Movement Protests to Prime Minister

TA011116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The Peace Now Movement has called upon the prime minister to apologize for having called the settlers messiahs. The Movement has said that the prime minister's statements only reinforce the people who are lying, who support action using illegal methods.

Peace Now thinks that even if not everyone can be accused of terrorist actions, there is no doubt that the settlements are a hothouse for the poisonous fruit of terrorism in the settlements.

Government Price Hikes Short of Inflation Rate

TA020749 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 May84 p 1

[Report by Avi Temkin]

[Text] For the first time in six months, the government this week deviated from its price policy, announcing price hikes which are less than inflation.

Despite a 17.8 percent rate of devaluation of the shekel, the Energy Ministry yesterday announced a 9 percent hike in fuel prices. In the past the ministry had said that the adjustment in prices should be in line with the rate of devaluation.

The coalition majority in the Knesset Finance Committee on Monday approved a 10 percent increase in the rates for postal services. The rate of increase requested by the Communications Ministry was 15 to 40 percent.

Explaining the discrepancy, the coalition head of the committee, MK Yig'al Kohen, said that adjustments should be made in accordance with the March rate of inflation. He denied that the decision had anything to do with elections.

Spokesmen for the Treasury and the Energy Ministry yesterday denied that there was any deviation from previous policy. According to the Energy Ministry the price of fuel is determined by many factors, not only the rate of devaluation.

Two months ago, the ministry had explained to Deputy Prime Minister David Levi that large hikes in energy prices were made necessary by the rate of devaluation. This was after Levi protested about the large increases in energy prices and before the Knesset decided on early elections.

Envoy Rosenne Reacts to Syrian Stances
TA020744 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 2 May 84

[Interview with Israeli Ambassador to the United States Me'ir Rosenne by Washington correspondent Connie Lon in Washington; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Rosenne] Israel has no intention whatsoever to go to war against anybody, and we have shown in our treaty with Egypt to what extent we are ready to make sacrifices in order to achieve peace. Unfortunately, Egypt was the only Arab country that one day reached the conclusion that war does not solve anything, and they sat down and negotiated peace with us, and we reached an agreement. Nothing prevents Syria from saying today that it is ready to sit down and negotiate peace with Israel with no preconditions, and Israel will be there to negotiate peace.

[Lon] Is the internal turmoil in Syria going to make it harder for the Israeli prisoners and the Syrian Jewish Community?

[Rosenne] As you know, Syria is a signatory to the Third Geneva Convention concerning the status of prisoners of war. We have about 290 Syrian prisoners in our hands, and we hope that the Israeli prisoners held by the Syrians will be released. The Syrians are dutybound to release these prisoners of war.

[Lon] Any progress on the swap?

[Rosenne] I don't know what is the state of the discussions taking place, but as I said, Syria is a party to the Third Geneva Convention and is dutybound to implement the convention as written.

Druze Group Wants To Mediate Prisoner Exchange
TA011207 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The Druze Initiative Committee has confirmed that it is willing to mediate a prisoner exchange between Israel and the Popular Front [as heard] terrorist group, which is holding Israeli Druze Sergeant Samir As'ad. One of the leaders of the committee, (Salma Natur), told reporter Jerry Cheslow that the offer of a prisoner exchange was first made by the Democratic Front [DFLP] in a Cyprus announcement 2 weeks ago. The offer was also published by the Israeli RAKAH Communist Party news paper *AL-ITTIHAD*. (Natur) said that in spite of the announced willingness of the group to mediate and of the Popular Front [as heard] to negotiate, the Israel Government has not been in touchwith the committee. (Natur) said that for the time being, he had not contacted the International Red Cross.

Bomb Explodes Near An-Nabatiyah, Search Begun
TA020615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 2 may 84

[Text] A bomb exploded at the southern entrance to An-Nabatiyah last night as an IDF patrol was passing by, but no one was hurt. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that an IDF unit and Southern Army of Lebanon units have begun searching the area.

IDF Soldiers Kill Terrorists Near Tyre
TA020907 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] An IDF Unit killed two terrorists this morning south of Tyre. Our forces sustained no casualties. The IDF spokesman reported that a patrol spotted the two terrorists trying to plant a bomb along the shoulder of the road. The soldiers opened fire and killed them.

Interview With West Bank Figure Cancelled
TA020904 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 May 84 p 2

[Report by Lili Galili]

[Excerpt] Broadcasting Authority Director General Uri Porat cancelled an interview the day before yesterday, 30 April, with dismissed Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf which had been scheduled to be broadcast on the MABAT television newsreel following the attempt to attack the buses.

Porat claimed that once again (as in the interview with Ilyas Frayj) the editors had not requested permission to interview an Arab mayor, as is required in accordance with a decision by the board of directors. Furthermore, Porat also claimed in a conversation that "The Israeli nation is not interested in knowing what Karim Khalaf thinks."

ALGERIA

Tunisian Armed Forces Delegation Departs

LD271922 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] The military delegation led by the chief of staff of the Tunisian Armed Forces left Algiers in the afternoon after a several-day official visit. The delegation, which had talks at the Algerian Defense Ministry and which visited various military academies, was seen off by the secretary general in the Defense Ministry, Colonel Mostefa Benloucif, and by Interior Minister M'hamed Yala.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Holds Press Conference in Tripoli

NC021312 Paris AFP in English 1244 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, May 2 (AFP) — Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi warned countries sheltering "Libyan terrorists," sought by Interpol at Libyan request, he will strike them "where it hurts." Each country has its "sensitive point," he said.

He added at a press conference, without giving details, that he would resume contact with the Irish Republican Army (IRA) fighting the British in northern Ireland, and warned against attempts to impose an economic embargo on Libya.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi also said the 9,000 Britons in Libya would not be affected by the crisis following Britain's decision to break relations with Libya. But, he added, Britain would be responsible for what could happen to them.

Col al-Qadhdhafi, speaking four days after Libyan diplomats returned here following the British decision, repeated charges against British police activities at the Libyan People's Bureau in London. He accused them of planting the arms and explosives they said they found during a search of the Bureau — formerly the Embassy — on Monday.

Britain broke diplomatic relations after the fatal shooting of a British policewoman and the wounding of 10 other people during a demonstration outside the Bureau on April 17.

Col al-Qadhdhafi today denied any Libyan responsibility in the shooting, against opponents of his regime. Libya had earlier rejected British charges that the shots came from the Bureau, saying British police themselves were responsible.

Col al-Qadhdhafi today warned European countries against yielding to U.S. pressure for economic measures against Libya, saying they should not make sacrifices in the name of the Americans.

The Europeans "should not be dragged behind the Americans in a new world war," he said. The first Soviet attack would be directed at Europe, he added, citing the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

On Chad, Col al-Qadhdhafi said Libya was ready, if there were Libyans there, to withdraw them if France withdrew its troops from Africa.

Col al-Qadhdhafi said Libya felt no embarrassment over its support of the IRA's "just cause." Asked to detail the type of support Libya would provide, he said only that it was "urgent" and "available."

He expressed "deep regret" over the rupture of diplomatic ties with Britain and said it could have consequences for "ordinary citizens" of both countries. He said Britain's unilateral decision would be studied during People's Congress meetings at the end of the year.

Col al-Qadhdhafi repeated Libyan claims that weapons and ammunition found during a search of the Libyan Embassy in London yesterday had been "planted by the British police." Libya would not take responsibility for anything found on the premises "after British police blew open the main door of the building," he told newsmen.

On Monday police blasted open the embassy's back door with a remote-controlled shotgun to search the building, evacuated by its occupants last Friday.

He said the discovery of guns was "made up by the British Government" whom he accused along with Washington of "barbarous actions" against Libyans. Libya, a "civilized and non-barbarous nation," was opposed to the "terrorism" of Britain and the United States, he said.

He said the IRA was battling for the "defense of its country," he continued. Libya did not share London's belief that IRA fighters were terrorists but viewed them as "honest Irish combatants," he said.

The Libyan leader also said Libya would not be affected by an economic boycott. The tactic would do more harm to developed countries and any nation planning an embargo would only be "hurting itself."

Libya will withdraw its troops from Chad if France does likewise, Col al-Qadhdhafi said.

Repeating a similar statement he made to a French television interviewer two days ago, Col al-Qadhdhafi told a press conference that "if there is a Libyan presence in Chad, we will withdraw," adding, "the ball is now in France's court."

Libya is supporting forces of former President Goukouni Oueddei in the northern half of Chad, while French troops are holding a line across the country to back current president Hissene Habre.

Col al-Qadhdhafi added, "I think that France will be highly embarrassed by public opinion at home, in Africa and in the world if it does not withdraw immediately after this statement by Libya."

France has recently been working towards a simultaneous withdrawal of troops. An opinion poll in a Paris newspaper last month showed that a majority of French people wanted their army out of Chad.

Foreign Liaison Bureau Scores U.S. Threats
LD021402 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] The General People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has issued a statement about U.S. threats against the Jamahiriyah. Here is the text of the statement:

U.S. State Department spokesman Alan Romberg has stated that the U.S. Government has called on its European allies to impose an economic and political boycott against Libya. He added that the U.S. Government intends to submit this issue to the forthcoming NATO ministerial meeting scheduled for the end of this month in Washington, and added that the matter requires strong resistance, pointing out that the U.S. Government has so far taken what he termed strict measures against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The General People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, while denouncing this statement, would like to point out that this statement entails a flagrant threat against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and a flagrant hostile attempt against Arab sovereignty and the choices of the free Libyan people, particularly since this statement was made at a time of preparations for NATO military exercises in the Mediterranean in an attempt to provoke Libya.

The U.S. Government, which is preparing for an election whose results are not guaranteed, uses this rabid campaign against the Libyan Arab people to muster the European stance so that the latter will support the United States against our people. The U.S. Government forgets that the European stance stems from European interests in the first place, and that Europe has definite interests in improving Arab-European cooperation, particularly with the Jamahiriyah, which is extending bridges of open cooperation with all peoples within the framework of mtual respect.

The European states, realizing the significance of their interests, cannot sacrifice their relations with the Arab nation for nothing more than a piece of paper which the head of the U.S. Administration can use in the forthcoming U.S. elections.

The General People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, drawing attention to the great dangers which the Reagan government is trying to create in this region for the purpose of destablizing the situation and threatening security and peace in the world, believes that this U.S. policy is the zenith of terrorism and aims at forcing the nations struggling for freedom and honor to submit and at again staging the theatrical performance which was used during the invasion of Grenada. But Libya will not be an easy prey; it will be a poisoned bait. The Libyan Arab people are capable of defending their land and honor, and will find strong support in the Arab nation and the nations of the third world and their friends.

The European peoples, who reject the U.S. policy of domination, will support the Libyan Arab people and the Arab nation because the security of Europe is linked to the security of the Arab nation, particularly because both are striving to establish equal relations between them.

The U.S. Government alone will bear total responsibility for any adventure. It will also bear the consequential results for disturbing peace and security in this region.

U.S. Urging European Aggression
LD020244 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] The U.S. Government has confirmed again its anti-Libyan Arab people terrorist policy and has continued on its imperialistic course for controlling all the peoples of the world. The official spokesman of the U.S. State Department, Alan Romberg, called on the European countries to participate with United States in its aggressive policy against the Libyan Arab people in order to be able to confront the brave positions of the Great Al Fatih Revolution. The U.S. State Department official spokesman asked the European countries to adopt similar measures to those adopted by the U.S. Government against the Libyan Arab people.

The political observers say that the U.S. Government has already started consultations with the British Government and other countries in NATO concerning the coordination of actions against the Libyan Arab people.

Al-Qadhdhafi Issues May Day Announcement
LD011500 Tripoli JANA in English 1433 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, Shaaban, May 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution has released, on the occasion of the firs' of May, the so-called International Labour May Day, the following announcement:

The first of May has become the day of international fraud against the wage earners of the earth. It is the day when rulers, enemies of labour, are contending to create the greatest speeches deceit and demogagy to mock on millions of labour and to tickle the emotions of simple aiming at subjugating them to the nightmare of wage and mastery of business bosses and control of governments. Wage earners, however, their wages have been improved, are still some sort of slaves and the wage earner is slave to the master who employ him and his slavery is in effect once he carries out his work in exchange for wage from the business owners. Labour all over the world are giving up production of their efforts which has been achieved by sweat and compelled in exchange of cheap return, from the business boss if he is a government, individual, private or public company. [paragraph as received]

The solution is to cancel the wage and liberate labour from slavery and it is a must for labour to transform the first day of May into a day of resisting exploitation forces and march towards factories and different production establishments and manage it

by themselves and seize their share in production directly and cancel the wage.

Speeches which do not incite the proletariat for salvation from the wage and salvery of busuness bosses, labour must not take any notice of them at all.

Tripoli VOGAH Notes UK Alerting Embassies to Threats

LD020237 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] The British Government has issued its orders to all British embassies in the world to adopt additional measures to face up to Libyan threats against Britain everywhere in the world. News from Britain has mentioned that the state of emergency has been announced in the British embassies everywhere in the world.

GUNT Reaffirms Readiness for OAU Meeting on Chad

LD020105 Tripoli JANA in English 1730 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Bardai, 1 May (JANA) — Goukouni Oueddei, head of the legitimate Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] in Chad, has stressed that since the failure of the reconciliation conference in Addis Ababa, a number of attempts have been made to hold a meeting between the various Chadian factions in an attempt to find a solution to the Chadian dispute. He said that Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso took the initiative in this connection and that certain African states have contacted him in an attempt to carry out the same endeavors.

President Goukouni has welcomed all the initiatives by the friendly states, stressing the fact that the stance of the legitimate Government of National Unity is clear: Any talks on Chad must basically be through the OAU.

Goukouni Oueddei has stressed that GUNT will not partake in any conference unless it is under the chairmanship of the OAU, and in accordance with the Lagos agreement and the principle of negotiation on equal footing. He added that if any African state obtains the approval of the current chairman of the OAU to call for a meeting of the Chadian factions, GUNT is prepared to negotiate at any time. He said: Our stance is clear here and should any state obtain the approval of the current chairman of the OAU and calls for a meeting under the supervision and control of the OAU, then we are ready for any venue and date to respond to this invitation to find a solution, since we are aware that the Chadian people are suffering and we are determined to find a solution to this tragedy.

Foreign Liaison Secretary Receives Soviet Ambassador

LD021302 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] The secretary of the General People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison today received the ambassador of the Soviet Union in the Jamahiriyah.

Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Visits Tripoli

LD280959 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Apr (JANA) — The Hungarian minister of foreign trade, Peter Veress, who is also chairman of the Hungarian-Libyan Arab Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation, and members of his delegation arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

He told JANA that his visit falls within the framework of the constant contacts between the two sides for the development of bilateral cooperation between the two countries in various fields. He added: We are proud of the cooperation between us and the Jamahiriyah and our relations are ideal in the field of international relations. We hope that through our meetings we will enhance development and economic integration between the two friendly countries for the good of both the Libyan Arab and the Hungarian peoples.

Czech Social Affairs Minister Visits Zanzur Center

LD281948 Tripoli JANA in English 1750 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Thani 28, April 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the General People's Committee for Social Security met with the Czech social affairs minister and the delegation accompanying him who is visiting Jamahiriyah these days and discussed the aspects of joint cooperation in the social field and means to develop it in the service of the two friendly peoples.

The Czech social affairs minister and his delegation also visited the Zanzur rehabilitation centre and listened to ample explanations on the function of this centre and the humanitarian services it gives to the handicapped people. He expressed his admiration for this civilisational achievement realised in the Jamahiriyah land thanks to the Great Al Fatih Revolution.

Ambassador to Spain on Ties With UK, PLO, GUNT

PM020917 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 20-21 Apr 84 p 10

[Interview with Ambassador to Spain Ahmad Tabib by Lidia Vilalta in Barcelona on 17 April]

[Text] Question: Why do Libyan students in Britain always cause so many problems?

Answer: In Britain there is a dissident Libyan colony, who are the ones that stole the people's wealth and fled the country. Their aim is in one way or another to ruin the revolution and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi personally. This is what causes the confrontations between them and the revolutionary students. We believe that Britain should not provide a place for the Libyan people's enemies. Would Britain allow and permit Libya to harbor people that are enemies of Britain? Would Spain allow us to support and concern ourselves with a group that was harming it? This is a summary of the problem and what is in dispute in Britain. Our bilateral relations are good, but now we could even

believe that Britain is perhaps protecting enemies of the Libyan people on its territory.

Question: So are those dissidents not young Libyans studying there?

Answer: First, they are not Libyan students. We have already asked London to give us evidence that it was the students who committed the acts. Libya does not have to take responsibility for what happens in Britain. And this is what is always said when something happens in the world: Libya is always regarded as at fault. All students outside Libya receive grants from society and the government, but the dissidents are not students. They are Libyans who left the country at the time of the revolution.

Question: What truth is there in the claim that Libyan territory was offered for the possible deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on the occasion of the commemoration of the British troops' withdrawal from your country?

Answer: Colonel al-Qadhdhafi did not say that he would grant facilities to make Libya a Soviet missile base; he indicated that in the event of the Americans' not withdrawing their AWACS aircraft from Sudan and Egypt, he would be obliged to take other measures.

Question: What kind of measures might they be?

Answer: He did not specify clearly what they would be. He would take measures to restore the balance of power between the superpowers. Personally, I believe that since we succeeded in making the British withdraw from Libyan territory, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will not provide opporunties for installing new bases, either Soviet or any other, because we believe that they jeopardize the people's sovereignty.

Question: What kind of port or air facilities does the Soviet Union enjoy in Libya?

Answer: There are no Soviet military bases on Libyan territory, but we consider the USSR fleet to be a friendly one. It is like here in Spain, where any friendly fleet has adequate facilities.

Question: What kind of threat do the AWACS stationed in Egypt and Sudan pose to Libya?

Answer: We believe that they are spying on Libyan forces and territory, and even on Libyan troop transports and movements within our own territory and, moreover, that they can provide information to enemies that could threaten us.

Question: How can they threaten Libya, or how could they use such information?

Answer: By revealing all the Libyan Army concentrations.

Question: Why did Libyan troops fight with Fatah dissidents against Palestinians loyal to Yasir 'Arafat in the siege of Tripoli in Lebanon last year?

Answer: Yasir 'Arafat has begun to veer toward pacifist solutions and, it must be said with great regret, these have not yielded any results in the past 10 years. During this period some Fatah groups began to separate from the 'Arafat group and we aligned with this group's viewpoint and way of analyzing the Palestinian people's liberation. They are 'Arafat's own comrades, who know him even better than us, and if they are fighting 'Arafat it is because they believe they are doing the right thing. We therefore consider our stance correct. Furthermore, Yasir 'Arafat is not the Palestinian people: They are represented by the ones who are struggling, and we side with them because we believe that the path of armed struggle is the only way of liberating Palestinian territory — the only way, even though 'Arafat has said that he is willing to recognize Israel and step up relations. We reject that.

Question: So do you believe there is no diplomatic solution for the Palestinian people, even with a future Labor government in Israel?

Answer: No. No, that is impossible.

Question: What are the objectives of Libyan foreign policy in Africa?

Answer: We believe that Africa must be for the Africans, because there is too much interference by foreign countries. Even though there are African problems, their solution mus tbe left to the countries themselves and to African organizations such as the OAU. But every so often foreign countries intervene on the continent, and one example of this is the French presence in Chad.

Question: How do you justify the intervention of Libyan troops in Chad to support Goukouni Oueddei?

Answer: Oueddei is the Chadian people's legitimate representative and there is now a struggle by Hissein Habre against him. Goukouni Oueddei has succeeded in dominating the situation in Chad, but with Sudanese and French help followed by the Libyan troops' withdrawal Habre was able to return to Chad. Oueddei's forces are considered the president's only legitimate forces and Libya believed that it had to help him in his struggle to expel foreign forces. Libya considers Oueddei Chad's legitimate representative and Habre's presence is actually considered a threat to the Jamahiriyah's security.

Question: Nevertheless, does it not seem uncertain that the Chadian people unconditionally support Goukouni Oueddei, because the civil war predates the French and Libyan intervention?

Answer: Then the problem and its solution must be left to the Chadian people. We are willing not to intervene as long as no foreign force intervenes. When Oueddei asked Libya to leave Chad that is what we did.

Question: On what does peace in Chad depend?

Answer: First, on the nonintervention of outside forces, and on Chad's internal affairs being left to Chad. The solution will come through the OAU. At the Addis Ababa meeting it was agreed by

Oueddei and Habre that the former would be Chad's sole representative, but Habre and France refused to accept the OAU's decisions. [sentence as published]

Question: But not all OAU member states agree to accept Oueddei as Chad's legitimate representative.

Answer: Of course there was a split, but the solution must be via the OAU, not via foreign intervention.

Question: Let us assume that the principle of troops withdrawal is accepted. But, I repeat, if the OAU is split and the problem has to be discussed, what will happen to the decision?

Answer: In that case it will have been impossible to resolve it via the OAU. The matter will have to be left to the Chadian people themselves.

Question: What is Libya's policy with regard to the Polisario and the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic?

Answer: The Jamahiriyah sided with the Polisario revolutionaries in 1972 before Spain left Sahara. With Spain's departure the fighting between the Polisario and the Moroccan forces began. Morocco says that Sahara is part of its country and the Polisario considers it independent territory. We support self-determination, but we do not believe that Sahara should be a sovereign state. It lacks the foundations of a state.

Question: What are the foundations of a state?

Answer: To have the resources and a sufficient population to defend itself from an enemy — and these are things that the Saharan people do not have.

Question: Ambassador, what is your opinion of the accusations that Libya is the training ground for armed groups such as Basque Homeland and Liberty or the IRA?

Answer: That is unfounded, especially in Spain's case, because we want to strengthen relations with Spain and the Spanish people. It is impossible for us to have connections with a group aiming to separate from Spain. Libya has always been a country that believes in unity, and it is inconceivable that it would maintain relations with a group that believes in separation and wants to separate.

Question: Does the same apply to the IRA?

Answer: We are in fact in favor of the self-determination of all peoples, but we are against intervention in the internal affairs of a constituted country or state.

Briefs

Libya-Hungary Cooperation — Tripoli, Rajab 29, April 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The minutes of a coöperation meeting of the Libyan Arab-Hungarian Joint Committee for Economic and Social Cooperation's 9th session were this morning signed here at the end of the meetings. The minutes of the meeting stipulate cooperation in the fields of economy, trade, banking, oil, light and heavy industries, agriculture, science, technical affairs, utilities, communications, and scientific and technical training. The minutes were signed by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and Light Industries in Jamahiriyah and by the foreign trade minister in Hungary. [Text] [Tripoli JANA in English 1751 GMT 29 Apr 84 LD]

MAURITANIA

Briefs

Presentation of Credentials — Four new ambassadors accredited to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania this morning presented their letters of accreditation to the head of state, Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, in Nouak-chott. They are Dr Wilhelm Schoermann of the Federal Republic of Germany; Arnaldo Ercolano Spencer Araujo of Cape Verde; Erik Cornell of Sweden; and Claudio Ramos of the Republic of Cuba. [Summary] [Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 26 Apr 84 AB]

SUDAN

308 Persons Apprehended for Violating 'General Order'

JN011840 Khartoum SUNA in English 1746 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 1 May SUNA — The campaigns which were launched by the national capital police forces, according to emergency regulation, have resulted in seizing 558 sacks of Chinese rice, 500 cartons of powdered milk, 300 cartons of oil (chief),[as received] 300 sacks of corn, 105 cartons of sauce, 16 sacks of sugar, two barrels of benzine, two pistols and a quantity of local liquor, a responsible source in the national capital police forces said.

He added that police forces have managed to capture 88 culprits and 220 persons, under the charge of violating the general order. He confirmed that all accused people were brought before courts.

President Numayri Appoints New Cabinet 2 May

JN021033 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1008 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 2 May (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today issued a presidential decree appointing 21 ministers, including 8 new ministers who are: 'Ali Muhammad Shammu, Lieutenant General Dr 'Abd as-Salam Salih 'Isa, Kamal Hasan Ahmad, Hashim 'Uthman, Farah Hasan, Ja'far Hasan Salih, Lieutenant General Yusuf Hasan al-Haj, and 'Ali Amir Taha.

The appointment of the ministers under the presidential decree is as follows:

1. Field Marshal Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, minister of defense and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces.

2. Retired Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, head of the state security organ.

3. Khalid Hasan 'Abbas, minister of transportation and communication.

4. Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, attorney general.

5. Abel Alier, minister of construction and public works.

6. Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur, minister of finance and economic planning.

7. 'Ali Muhammad Shammu, minister of national guidance and information.

8. Dr Muhammad ash-Sharif at-Tuhami, minister of energy and mining.

9. 'Uthman Sayyid Ahmad, minister of education and guidance.

10. Muhammad Bashir al-Waqi', minister of industry.

11. Dr 'Uthman 'Abd ar-Rahman Hakim, minister of agriculture.

12. Saghirun az-Zayn Saghirun, minister of irrigation.

13. Lieutenant General Dr 'Abd as-Salam Salih 'Isa, minister of health and social welfare.

14. Kamal Hasan Ahmad, minister of interior.

15. Hashim 'Uthman, minister of foreign affairs.

16. Farah Hasan, minister of labor and social securities.

17. Ja'far Hasan Salih, minister of cooperation, commerce, and supply.

18. 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abd al-Wahhab, minister of state at the Finance Ministry for economic planning.

19. Yusuf Sulayman, minister of state for energy and mining.

20. Lieutenant General Hasan al-Haj, minister of state at the Defense Ministry.

21. 'Ali Amir Taha, minister of state at the Ministry of Transportation and Communication.

Appointments in President's Office

JN021042 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1012 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 2 May (SUNA) — President Numayri has issued a republican decree appointing the following people to the following posts:

Khalid al-Khayr 'Umar, minister of the president's office at the People's Palace.

Muhammad al-Hasan Ahmad al-Haj, minister of the president's office at the Prime Ministry Secretariat.

Muhammad Mahjub Sulayman, minister and press secretary of the president of the Republic.

'Awad al-Jid Muhammad Ahmad, minister of the president's office for legal affairs.

Faysal Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman, minister of state of the president's office at the Prime Ministry Secretariat.

Ahmad 'Uthman as-Siba'i, minister of state of the president's office for legal affairs at the Prime Ministry Secretariat.

'Umar Muhammad Yasin, minister of state of the president's office for political affairs.

Additional Appointments

JN021053 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1010 2 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 2 May (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has issued a republican decree appointing the following:

Professor Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Aqib, chairman of the National Council for Research.

Dr Yusuf al-Khalifah, chairman of the Higher Council for Religious Affairs and Endowments.

Dr 'Uthman Sayid Ahmad, chairman of the National Council for Higher Education.

Dr Ahmad 'Abd al-Aziz Ya'qub, chairman of the National Council for Sports and Youth Welfare.

New SSU Officials Named

JN021104 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 2 May (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the SSU, today issued a decree appointing Muhammad 'Abd al-Qadir 'Umar as first secretary of the SSU; and 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid, as chairman of the People's Assembly groups.

The decree also appoints secretaries for the SSU specialized committees as follows:

Dr Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz Ya'qub, secretary of the Organizational Committee; Dr Muhammad 'Uthman Abu Saq, secretary of the Organizations Committee; Major General Babakr 'Abd ar-Rahim, secretary of the Regular Forces Committee; Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman Muhammad, secretary of the Social Affairs and Economic Affairs Committee; Yasin 'Umar al-Imam,

chairman of the People's Assembly Board; Faysal Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman, director of the SSU President's Office.

President Numayri also issued a decree appointing Fadlallah Muhammad as chairman of the board of the As-Sahafa printing and publishing house and editor in chief of the *AS-SAHAFA* daily newspaper, and Hasan Sati as chairman of the board of Al-Ayyam printing and publishing house and editor in chief of *AL-AYYAM* daily newspaper.

Trade Unions Registrar Appointed

JN011507 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 1 May (SUNA) — President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has issued a decision appointing Muhammad Jum'ah Muhammad Khayr, deputy general registrar [musajjil 'amm] of the trade unions, as a general registrar of the trade unions.

His excellency also issued a decision appointing Ahmad 'Abd al-Muttalib, the registrar's assistant, as deputy general registrar of the trade unions.

Numayri Orders Formation of Emergency Courts

Capital Area Courts Formed

JN011827 Khartoum SUNA in English 1810 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 1 May (SUNA) — President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today issued emergency orders to form nine emergency courts in the national capital.

The president orders have directed to hold sessions, each in a specified area in Khartoum, Omdurman, or Khartoum North. [sentence as received]

The courts are supposed to look in crimes incorporated in the emergency regulations 1984 such as anti-state crimes, treachery, espionage, sabotage of national economy and all activities leading to instability in the country. [sentence as received]

Regional Courts Authorized

JN011515 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 1 May (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri issued an order today delegating powers in accordance with the emergency regulations of the year 1984. According to this order, the president of the Republic is authorized to form emergency courts in the regions for the regions' governors, each within the limits of his jurisdiction.

The president also instructed the regions' governors to abide by the orders issued by the president of the Republic on the formation of emergency courts in the national capital.

Emergency Courts' Duties Noted

JN021115 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, May 2 (SUNA) — President Numayri yesterday set up nine emergency courts in the national capital.

The courts have been empowered to consider cases covered by the state of emergency regulation for 1984 and crimes of treason, espionage, sabotage of national economy, and conspiracy against the state specified in Articles 96-104 of the Sudan Penal Gode.

These include direct subversive acts and the spreading of rumours against the state, in addition to the crimes embodied in Articles 105-107 of the Sudan Penal Code which are related to the instigation of hatred against the state, opposing the state's authority, the spreading of false news in order to harm the security, stability and public order and the provocation of sectarian unrest.

The courts should also consider crimes embodied in Article 108-114 of the Sudan Penal Code which are related to the People's Armed Forces.

They include provocation of mutiny and desertion of service, harbouring of renegades, instigation of disobedience and indiscipline in the Armed Forces along with crimes related to the security forces and the crimes embodied in Articles 128-147 of the said code.

They also include crimes committed by public service functionaries while handing their official tasks, and those stipulated in Article 318 of the Sudan Penal Code which are related to running a brothel, and Article 449 of the Penal Code related to dealing with alcohol, and Article 45 of the Penal Code dealing with organized crimes.

The courts should also look into smuggling crimes, illegal amassing of wealth, the state security and commodity control acts and any other crimes covered by any other law.

The courts consider smuggling of a commodity worth over L.S.10,000.

The courts should be guided by the evidence code for 1983, and the Judicial Act for 1983, and have been authorized the powers embodied in the Civil and Criminal Transactions Act for 1983.

The courts should carry out or order the carrying out of all their judgements immediately, with the exception of death sentences which should be confirmed by the president of the Republic.

Procedures of these courts should be precise, and the courts should register some basic information such as the defendant's name, a summary of evidence, witnesses names, offence, etc.

The defendant is allowed to call a friend to help in the defence.

The courts may convene in public or behind closed doors. Each court is chaired by a judge and comprises two members from the People's Armed Forces, the police, the state security or the prison forces.

The president also yesterday delegated powers, according to the state of emergency regulations for 1984, to the regional governors to set up emergency courts in their respective regions.

The governors should observe the rules under which the president of the Republic had set up the national capital's emergency courts.

Numayri Orders Continuation of Scheduled Conferences

JN011848 Khartoum SUNA in English 1728 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, May, 1 SUNA — President Numayri today issued decree ordering continuation of scheduled conferences of popular and sectorial organizations.

The decree gave the green line [as received] to the scheduled conferences of the Federation of Sudanese Worker Trade Unions, Sudanese Farmer Federation, Union of Sudanese Youth and Sudanese Women Association.

Numayri Cables Trade Unions President on Labor Day

JN012007 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 1 May (SUNA) — Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Republic and SSU chairman, has sent a congratulatory cable to 'Abdallah Nasr Qinawi [president of the Sudanese Trade Unions General Federation] on the occasion of Labor Day. In his cable, the president said: As we and the May Revolution understand them, Sudan's workers are a vanguard of the people and a strong factor in the alliance of the people's working forces. The president also recalled the Sudanese workers' struggle and efforts to build modern Sudan and lay the groundwork for its progress and dignity.

The president also said: This homeland is built only by its sons and it will be protected only by those who carry arms and those who work. He also expressed his hope that the slogan: Through increasing production, we will contribute to our country's progress, will become a reality and a daily issue. He also pointed out that the working masses, which form part of our people, have welcomed the Islamic legislative revolution, recalling that the true religion encourages people to work and perform their work in a perfect manner. He also reiterated that the May Revolution will continue to be oriented toward the working masses and that it will never spare any effort to improve the living conditions for them and their families.

Concluding his cable, the president called on the workers to unify their ranks, expressing his confidence in their ability, experience, awareness, and partiality to their homeland and revolution and their determination to face up to their responsibilities required by the development and struggle that the country is witnessing.

Numayri Congratulates Workers

JN011620 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1412 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 1 May (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri greeted all workers of the world through Sudan's workers on the occasion of World Labor Day. He affirmed to the entire world that Sudan is pursuing its path of revolution with the determination of its citizens, the hands of its workers, and the unity of its people who are faithful to God, who defend the homeland and religion, and who are steadfast behind the revolution.

Numayri sent a congratulatory cable to the president and members of the Executive Bureau of the Sudanese Trade Unions Federation and to the workers of the world on the occasion of World Labor Day. In his cable, Numayri said: While you are celebrating World Labor Day, I am glad to extend my warmest congratulations to all our brother Sudanese workers and to all workers in the world through our brother workers. He added: The revolution which the Sudanese citizens began on 25 May 1969 has activated the elements of national struggle — foremost of which are the workers. These workers are the pioneers of construction, the foundation of growth, and the instrument to modernize Sudan.

Numaryi added: As we express this great confidence in the noble and faithful Sudanese workers who are leading a sound national trend through faith, truth, and loyalty, we affirm our inalienable conviction that the Sudanese revolution is in fact the revolution of the workers who are defending its accomplishments through alertness and persistence — accomplishments that were achieved by their own hands, by their efforts, and were reinforced by their faith.

Concluding his cable, Numayri said: We take this great opportunity to affirm to the entire world that Sudan is pursuing its path of revolution with the determination of its citizens, the hands of its workers, and the unity of its people who are faithful to God, to defending the homeland and religion, and who are steadfast behind the revolution. May you and Sudan live long, strong, and supported by the Almighty's aid and the efforts of the Sudanese who are marching on the path of faith, justice, and enlightenment.

Numayri To Address Youth, Women's Conference

JN011632 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 1 May (SUNA) — Leader Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the SSU, will address the final session of the 5th General Conference of the Sudanese Youth Union which will be held along with the opening session of the 5th General Conference of the Sudanese Women's Union. This will take place on 24 May, on the occasion of celebrating the May revolution.

It is worth nothing that the Sudanese Youth Union Conference will begin its meetings on 20 May.

At-Tayyib Discusses State of Emergency in Country

JN011847 Khartoum SUNA in English 1800 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Khartoum 1 May (SUNA) — First Vice President Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib confirmed that the first thing to be understood from the emergency state declaration was

to reinforce the state executive organs to enable them to face the challenges of this stage such as chaos and conspiracies.

In the address he delivered this morning before the plenary meeting that gathered central ministries undersecretaries and general corporations and departments managers, At-Tayyib reiterated that the heaviest burden is laid upon general services leaders and that they should bear their national responsibilities and face obstacles with the view to overcome them.

At-Tayyib's discourse touched on the motivations and dimensions that made Numayri declare the state of emergency, explaining that President Numayri, implementing his national and constitutional responsibilities, wanted to secure native lands stability from negative phenomena that appeared recently.

First vice president directed the executive organ leaders to work for the good of this country and its revolution.

Mr at-Tayyib cited President Numayri address before the leaders of public services in 1975 as the clue for the various institutions and its executive leadership. President remarks before those leaders of the national action determine the right path and rectify the paces for achieving the aspired objectives particularly these concerning creating the successful leadership capable of bearing its responsibilities, he said. [as received]

At-Tayyib suggested to the leaders some points working as standards in evaluating the performance of the executive bodies. [as received]

At-Tayyib affirmed that the government has braced more efforts to enable the executive instituions to carry out their duties in an entire capacity without dereliction and shortcomings to rights of the individuals.

At-Tayyib voiced that the government has provided all the variables of work and achievements in the limit of its capacities.

He directed the figures to coordinate efforts to carry out various and prompt plan to enhance the performance of the executive bodies.

At-Tayyib also communicated a message from president to the conferees urging them to work for enforcing the principles of enhancing the performance in government institutions.

Army Source Justifies State of Emergency

JN011554 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 1 May (SUNA) — A responsible source at the People's Armed Forces General Command has emphasized that the state of emergency was declared in the country after the political leadership became convinced that there were reasons and justifications requiring such a declaration and the subjugation of the country to this law.

In a press statement today, the source said it is a revolution for security, stability, and the elimination of the suffering of this good nation. He emphasized that the Sudanese Armed Forces is greatly concerned to protect this decision and to fully comply with the order of the leader and the leadership.

The source enumerated the reasons and justifications which required the declaration of the state of emergency, and said: The application of Islamic law was aimed at rectifying the conditions that existed in the country for centuries, laying down the bases of a sound society, ensuring the people's sustenance, and reassuring the people. He pointed out that the required change in society is a radical change aimed at discarding the old situation and setting up a society of justice that is based on divine-law justice. He added that the application of Islamic law was expected to be countered with attempts aimed at preventing or obstructing it based on rejection of this law or a desire to empty it of its noble purposes.

The past stage witnessed continuous attempts to undermine security and stability. One aspect of these attempts was represented in the foreign plots in which sides hostile to Sudan were involved out of a certain creed or ideology. These plots increased in the form of attacks on the unity of the homeland and in attempts to bombard cities.

On the domestic level, the plots coincided with attempts to escalate strikes of various forms. There were calls for strikes within the framework of asking for certain demands, there was a circulation of rumors, and there were calls for uniting against the authority. He indicated that all these factors were indications of attempts aimed at obstructing the application of the Islamic Shari'a and at undermining the justice which the revolution wanted to achieve.

He also added that attempts to prevent justice from realizing its goals were accompanied by violations of the law through which some forces managed to take control of the citizens' sustenance and raise prices, a fact which prevented the citizens from meeting their basic needs. These forces also smuggled basic commodities until they became rare in the market, a matter that opened the black market and wealth to a small number of merchants.

The source also made note of the strange coincidence wherein all these steps were interlinked in order to constitute a confrontation of the authority and an attempt to undermine the basic objectives of the legislative revolution and the May Revolution that is seeking to realize justice. This confirms the existence of a well-contrived plan to strike at the May Revolution by means of new methods that bypass the conventional means that are usually used to confront the revolution.

Concluding its statement, the source said that the declaration of the state of emergency means a readiness to confront the situation and realize the basic objectives that prompted the revolution to adopt the new legislation and draw up the bases of justice. As is known, the state of emergency authorizes the People's Armed Forces and the other security forces to maintain order and security and also delegates to them additional powers to enable them to be loyal to the objectives. Therefore, all of us are responsible for understanding the importance of our role during the current stage and the need to face up to our responsi-

bilities in full faith and belief in order to realize the revolution's objectives.

We should also adhere to the fact that we bear a large responsibility which will serve the people who are aspiring to security and stability. Through our understanding and faith, we will be able to carry out our great duty and immortal mission, God willing.

At-Turabi: Wage Policy Review Meeting Set for 3 May

JN011822 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 1 May (SUNA) — Dr Hassan 'Abdallah at-Turabi, assistant to the president of the Republic for foreign policy and chairman of the higher committee entrusted with the task of reviewing wages and service conditions, has said that the committee would consider during its meeting the day after tomorrow, Thursday, the new, important elements in estimating wages, and the social considerations regarding the cost of living and the workers' needs.

Dr at-Turabi also clarified that the committee would attach special importance to the system by which the minimum wage is being defined. The committee will also consider the work itself and the qualifications needed for the work, the production cost of the job, and the link between wage and production. He added that the committee would study the issue of comparing wages with other wages in the labor market, would determine if the government is able to pay such wages so that the wage policy will be just regarding both the work and the worker, and on condition that it will not upset the general fiscal and economic system.

North Region Governor Voices Support for Numayri

JN011858 Khartoum SUNA in English 1732 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Atbra, Sudan, 1 May [SUNA] — Northern Region Governor 'Abdallah Ahmad 'Abdallah told SUNA that, since Islam was decided to be a method and approach for life in Sudan, powers of infidelity and secularism started to abort our islamic orientation by recruiting those of ill-fed spirits, directing them to mutiny and strike and creating scarcity in the necessary supplies. President Numayri should practice his constitutional and national responsibilities so as to maintain security and stability of the country by declaring the state of emergency to counter conspiracy of the enemies, he added. He said that the political system should enlighten the people on the dimensions of the president's decree. The people of the northern region are supporting the recent decisions of President Numaryi, he concluded.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Receives Mauritanian Fisheries Minister

LD282356 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba received Mohamed Lemine Ould N'diayane, Mauritanian minister of fisheries and maritime economy. Mohamed Mzali, prime minister; Beji Caid Essebsi, foreign minister; Lassad Ben Osman, agriculture minister; Bachir Jdidi, commissioner general for maritime fishing; and Mohamed Lemine Ould Yahya, Mauritanian ambassador to Tunisia, were also present.

The Mauritanian minister made a statement in which he said that he delivered a message to President Habib Bourguiba from Chairman Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla in connection with bilateral relations. It expressed the Mauritanian chairman's joy at President Habib Bourguiba's return to Tunisia safe and well after the successful operation he underwent in France.

The Mauritanian minister of fishing and maritime economy presented the head of state with a review of the most important points in the agreement on maritime fishing between Tunisia and Mauritania. The talks also dealt with issues that concern the Arab world.

For his part, Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali discussed with the Mauritanian minister a number of subjects of mutual interest, as well as bilateral cooperation and the agreement the two countries signed this morning on maritime fishing.

The Mauritanian minister expressed satisfaction with the impression he received of Tunisia's readiness to cooperate with fraternal Mauritania in various fields, the atmosphere in which the talks were conducted, and the amity, fraternal spirit, and agreement of the two countries' points of view on the matters raised during the meeting.

WESTERN SAHARA

ALPS Attack on Moroccan Forces Near Zaag Noted

LD011417 Algiers APS in French 1200 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Haouza (SDAR) 1 May (APS) — "The fighters of the Saharan People's Liberation Army organized a bold attack at (Garet Oulad el-Moulat) on Saturday against the Moroccan invasion forces stationed south of their garrison at Zaag," a communique of the Saharan Ministry of Information and Culture published today in Haouza states.

The communique adds that "during the fighting, which lasted more than 2 hours, the Moroccan forces suffered very heavy losses, both human and material." The communique thus points out: "Thirty-seven Moroccan soldiers including officers were killed and more than 50 others injured; 3 armored vehicles, 11 other vehicles and 7 heavy weapons, including 120-mm mortars and 105-mm guns, were destroyed."

The communique concludes that in the last 3 days the concentration of 30,000 soldiers of the royalist forces has been immobilized and has not succeeded in advancing in the region of (Garet Oulad el-Moulat) despite the intervention of the Air Force and the dispatch of several reinforcements to the areas of combat."

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Delivers May Day Speech in Addis Ababa

EA011457 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0617 GMT 1 May 84

[Speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam at May Day celebrations in Revolution Square in Addis Ababa — live]

[Excerpts] On the pretext of warding off communist war threats, the U.S. Administration is forcing its competitor capitalist countries to dig deep into their tax revenues to enable U.S. war materiel corporations to earn maximum profits. The enmeshment of these countries today in U.S. politics, money, and weapons is a threat to the peace of the world's peace-loving peoples.

Because they realise that their workers cannot benefit from war and destruction, competing imperialist countries which do not produce war materiel are unlikely to support apartheid. Thus, because the struggle for peace is being waged to a not inconsiderable degree in the imperialist (?camp) too, the efforts of the socialist countries, which are in the vanguard for the well-being of humanity, and other progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces will have great results.

Working people of Ethiopia, it is a fact that history is moving toward securing the peace and prosperity which constitute the socialist (?goal), but problems on the way are inevitable. In this respect international tension has escalated owing to imperialism's atrocities and particularly its highly disturbing intrigues in African, Asian and Latin American countries which have chosen to follow the path of true freedom.

Thus, the atrocity committed against Namibia regarding its independence, which has cost our continent many sacrifices, is a tangible example of imperialism's lack of respect for human rights. The issue facing the peace-loving peoples of the world in southern Africa is the independence of Namibia and the abolition of apartheid in South Africa, but the imperialists have started opposing this issue.

The atrocities committed by imperialists have forced Angola and Mozambique into open dialogue with the racist regime. That would have been commendable if the accords could bring peace to the region, for it is in the interests of peoples to bring about peace through peaceful means rather than through struggle. It is clear, however, that the imperialists are trying to create a puppet government in Namibia. It is a fact that apart from helping to create favorable conditions for the racist regime to commit its atrocities, the accord will help the imperialists suppress the freedom movement of southern Africa. Since such actions weaken the OAU and UN resolutions on isolating the racist regime and challenge freedom and development in Africa, the governments and peoples of the continent should start thinking seriously and take appropriate action.

As stated at the Second COPWE Congress, the (?basis) of the new political system is the vanguard party, and its other main components are the public organizations, particularly the new government to comprise the direct representatives of the working people, which will reflect the interests of all the nationalities.

The victory won in the formation of the public organizations and their status is no minor achievement. Accordingly, one of the major tasks with which the party will be charged will be the creation of a new government to give full expression to the embodiment of the new popular political system. This new government will be one of representatives elected by the workers, peasants and of the whole proletariat. Thus, the formation of the party will be a great historical achievement toward establishing the complex and comprehensive structures of the future new political system as a decisive precondition for the creation of the people's democratic republic of Ethiopia.

One of the factors which will make the 10th anniversary of our revolution very important will be the formation of the party. Another will be the ratification and implementation of the national 10-year central plan.

As you all know, during the early states of our revolution against all odds and atrocities by our enemies, we established the national revolutionary development campaign and Central Supreme Planning Council. We have managed to overcome our temporary problems with annual plans. Moreover, we have thus gained experience in the task of planned development. The new national 10-year central plan will enable us utilize the available natural resources and manpower more deeply and broadly to bring about steady and lasting development.

I would like to remind the Ethiopian people about the dangerous campaign going on to destroy our forest resources and plantations. As you all know, owing to the selfish and self-centered feudalists and backward citizens of our society who have never been able to distinguish between development and the destruction caused by house-building methods and the use of wood fuel, our forest heritage is vastly impoverished to the extent that we have only four percent of it left. Now, when the Ethiopian peasant is looking up for rain, a terrifying campaign is afoot to burn what is left of the forest which we are trying to rehabilitate in some regions. If we regard this as a habit or an isolated offense, what hope do we have for the future? Can we regard what those who commit this ugly damage are doing as anything other than setting fire to the people?

Comrades: We have talked a lot about our development and progress, but it is only if we can maintain peace in our region that we shall be able to implement our aims, plans, and work programs. As I have said before, whenever we talk about more development progress, (?our enemies) never refrain from obstructing our efforts. Hence we must be guided by the historic slogan: Everyone for the defense of the motherland. To be vigilant and on the lookout for our enemies is not to defend ourselves when attacked but to reject rumors denigrating our revolutionary achievements and repel the attacks of our enemies against our country and our revolution.

The building of the new popular system will include defending ourselves against the opposing system. Hence our revolution has always given priority to the strengthening of our defense forces. To guarantee that we can successfully safeguard the well-being

of our revolutionary motherland against any possible land, sea, or air attack at any time and from any direction, ensuring that the Armed Forces are well-armed and politically, militarily, and tactically well-prepared is a major issue that cannot be neglected even for a moment. It is an issue of national existence and the well-being of the revolution.

In fulfillment of our aim to extend public participation in our defense forces, the application of national military service, which began recently, is proceeding rapidly, and it is our strong belief that it afford us greater confidence in our ability to ward off greater attacks.

While on the subject of national military service there is one point which I cannot but mention to the people. It is the one I made earlier when I said that the capability of national military service to guarantee the foiling of enemy attacks is not merely an ambition but a response to the call of the motherland. The motherland has always depended on its brave children to defend it from its enemies. Today its revolutionary children have also responded to its call.

I recently made a tour of inspection of all national military service training centers and talked to most of the first recruits to this constructive and honorable task. I have never doubted the new generation's sense of mission and interest in building the new system and history, but this inspection tour made me very proud of Ethiopian youth. [prolonged applause]

Dear Socialist Ethiopian workers and comrades: We are about to witness a great historic leap. There are many reasons which make this time of our 10th revolution anniversary important, as well as its being the anniversary of the eradication of the backward royalist regime, of our double victory over the imperialist reactionaries and their mercenaries who tried to suppress our revolution. In general it will also be the time of our victory in the complex struggle for freedom and development, the time to achieve the true leadership of the Ethiopian Workers Party to create the new people's democratic republic of Ethiopia, the time when with we vigorously renew our concerted efforts to build socialism, and the 10th anniversary of our revolution will be the time for the great leap and bright historical achievement.

In addition to all these reasons it will be important because our international comrades who have made many sacrifices and stood by us during our period of challenge on the military front and the economic construction struggles will be present with us. Accordingly, it will be a time when our international and social development position will become clear to all.

Comrades: Our pride tomorrow will have the measure of today's efforts; let us hasten to apply our proletarian disciplines to our proletarian goals. International proletarianism will flourish.

Let us march decisively toward our 10th revolutionary anniversary. The Ethiopian Workers Party will be formed by our struggle. Revolutionary motherland or death! We shall win! Thank you.

SOMALIA

President Addresses Nation on Trade Union Anniversary

EA011706 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0417 GMT 1 May 84

[Report on President Mohamed Siad Barre's 30 April address to the nation marking the joint anniversary of the reorganization of the Federation of Somali Trade Unions and International Labor Day, read by the president's director of information and special reporter, Challe Yasin Haji Ismail, except for recorded portion of Siad Barre's address]

[Excerpts] Listeners. Today, which is being celebrated by the world's workers, is also being observed throughout Somalia. It also coincides with the 7th anniversary of the reorganization of the Somali trade unions. The SDR president, Challe Mohammad Siad Barre, who met reporters and mass media representatives, greeted and congratulated Somali workers and their families and all Somali people in general on this historical occasion. He urged them to step up their efforts to increase production and to promote nation-building and social progress. Greeting all workers of the world, he also blessed Somali workers and wished them good luck. The president began his speech marking the Labor Day celebrations as follows:

[Begin Siad Barre recording] I send heartfelt and sincere greetings to all the workers of the world and to Somali workers and their families in particular, hoping that in the coming years they will bring to realization the aims for which they united and came together — those of improving their standard of living and [words indistinct] has always been the backbone of the Somali struggle to achieve freedom from hunger, disease and (?illiteracy) and to elevate the Somali people's living standards to equate with those existing in the world developed nations.

I pray to God that the Somali workers will discharge their national and other duties to the utmost. They should also — and I will not elaborate — avoid the fox with horns [dawaco geso leh] and give him the cold shoulder. [end recording]

Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, the SDR president, said that the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] set out to achieve the aim of firmly rooting social organizations, which, he explained, constituted significant links between society and its vanguard, the SRSP, and promoted the party's role of guiding the Somali people. This idea is based on the experiences of leading social progressive forces and [words indistinct] upright position.

Elaborating on this aspect, the president said that despite the hardships and challenges facing the country, we have won a significant victory in our efforts for our country's development and in enhancing the welfare of the people, particularly for the Somali working masses.

Stressing that a sound economy is fundamental to the needs of all societies and dependent on the production and technical sectors, the president said the people's livelihood is closely linked

to the economy. The progress or backwardness of any people is determined by the state of its economic advancement.

If we examine the state of the world's economy, the president said, we perceive that it is adrift due to various problems, some of which have been caused by production falls and population increases. These and other problems have brought about currency value fluctuations and high rates of inflation, which have in turn unsettled the world's economy. These problems have gravely affected the economies of the developing countries, including the SDR.

Despite these difficulties the SDR Government has laid down a policy to formulate a [word indistinct] and straightforward economic program — which has been in operation for a number of years — after thoroughly researching and studying ways of raising the Somali people's living standards, with priority given to the development of agriculture, livestock, industry, fisheries, water, communications, electrification and mineral resources. In implementing this program, a lion's share was also applied to the educational, health information, and labor sectors.

The president urged all Somali people, with the workers in the vanguard, with dedication and confidence to effect the development and exploitation of our country's resources. They should step up their development efforts so as to end dependence on foreign aid. The president cited the popular Somali saying: One's thirst is only quenched from water drunk from one's own cupped hands.

The SDR president said that in recent years the country has been beset by difficult problems, a prolonged drought and no rains. The current high rate of inflation from which we suffer also affects the whole world. How can we overcome these problems, Challe Siad asked. The answer, the president said, is not to be sought from afar, for we are endowed with rivers and a (?fertile) land and have a rich sea at our disposal.

Some people believe that the only way to overcome these obstacles, the president said, is through foreign aid, but it is inconceivable for a country to tie its development to foreign imports instead of taking joint action and producing ideas for a better future and overall development, this being the only way toward creating a prosperous society.

Challe Siad disclosed that of late [word indistinct] and (?malcontents) had surfaced who had occasioned a major fall in the country's production and a deterioration in the morale and (?principles) of the poor working masses of Somalia, thus propelling some of them into cohorts who are using divisive tribalistic chicanery to destroy the unity of the Somali people and the muscle of the working masses. Challe Siad said that the antirevolutionaries are perpetually posed to weaken the united muscle of the Somali workers. In this they are being helped by the imperialists and the enemies of the Somali people who have special interests to fulfill. Their ultimate target is to destroy our country's economic capacity.

The SDR president said that these antirevolutionaries are using various tricks and collaborating with the short-sighted enemy, whose targets are to destroy the revolutionary reforms of Somali society by making it participate in such dirty activities. Challe Siad accordingly called on the workers to be constantly on the alert and wage a bitter fight against any elements trying to break their backbone and destroy the successes achieved after such a long struggle. Somali workers and people in general should step up production as a weapon to defend the country against the allied enemy who is out to damage the sovereignty and dignity of the Somali people. The short-sighted and slow-witted enemies of the people, with their ill-defined targets, will never achieve their aims, as history has already proved.

Turning to the solidarity between the party and the trade unions, Challe Said said that when I refer to this solidarity, one feels there is a move to obstruct this cooperation, unity and working together. Such evil objectives could obstruct the unified struggle to develop society and step up production.

The president of the SDR said that due to these tricks, I call upon the party and its social organizations to consolidate their cooperation even further and always be on the alert for the many-faced machinations designed to hamper and destroy the unity of the country's progressive forces.

SNM Forces Repel Government Attack on Base

EA011957 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somali to Somalia 0800 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] On 28 April the militia forces still loyal to dictator General Siad Barre launched an attack on one of the bases of the Colonel Abdullahi Haji Sa'id unit of the Somali National Movement [SNM] wing of the Somali opposition forces.

Reports add that the attack launched by the militia pressed into the battle by Siad was bravely checked and humiliatingly defeated by the gallant SNM fighters. The militia suffered heavy casualties in men and materiel. The reports add that the intrepid SNM fighters killed three soldiers and wounded many others of the militia forced to fight by Siad Barre. The militia also lost two APC vehicles and a very large quantity of arms and ammunition was captured.

The remnants of the militia forces fled into the bush and are still being hunted down by the brave SNM fighters.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Receives Message From Egyptian President

EA011313 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] President Nyerere has received a special message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. It was delivered to mwalimu yesterday by a special envoy of President Mubarak, Mr Ahmad (az-Zanji), who is also the Egyptian ambassador-designate to Ethiopia. The envoy also held talks with President Nyerere on the Middle East situation, including the Iraq-Iran war. He is due to leave for Zambia, Kenya, and Ethiopia to deliver similar messages to the leaders of these countries.

UGANDA

President Obote Delivers 1 May Address at Jinja

EA011436 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 1 May 84

[Speech by President Milton Obote, at 1 May rally at Jinja show grounds — live]

[Excerpts] Fellow citizens, in the last celebrations I made two pronouncements on behalf of government on this day. I made pronouncements regarding the work of peasants, pronouncements regarding the industrial workers, and pronouncements regarding the cornerstone of all our efforts. I reaffirm all those pronouncements today. The policies of the government, your government — the government of the workers, the government of the peasants, the government of the youth — will continue and will be strengthened. [applause]

Whether it is in the rural agriculture or in industries or in schools and colleges, this government shall continue to work so that the freedom to work shall be realized. This government shall work and provide guidelines and the necessary leadership, so that year after year we remove ourselves further and further away from the doldrums of the past and from the heinous behavior of the past and from destruction of the past, so that we move further and further, higher and higher, to that stage of life when Ugandans can enjoy the freedom of their liberation. They can enjoy the fruits of their liberation and can enjoy the fruits of their labor.

This past year the workers of Uganda, the peasants of Uganda have realized more than ever before that we have to work and rebuild our country. I thank you workers for what you have done for your country during the past year. [applause]

Before liberation, Uganda was the laughingstock of Africa. You pick up newspapers, you pick up magazines, you tune your radio, you hear all kinds of things being written and said about Uganda. There are some other writers abroad who still think that Uganda of today is the same as Uganda of yesterday. I would ask you, fellow citizens, do not be unduly disturbed of the distorted image of Uganda that you sometimes hear on overseas radios or you read in newspapers which are published abroad. Do not be unduly disturbed. Let them live in dreamland. Here in Uganda, let us work and work. Work with honesty and work for freedom. [applause]

At home, those who are journalists, they are also workers, but some of them have refused to see that there has been a tremendous change in Uganda. Some of them want to show that they are not part of the people of Uganda, that they are not part of what is happening in Uganda and that to please other persons abroad he is more (?interested) than to work for the people of Uganda. [sentence as heard] I wish to say the same: Let them live in dreamland. One day they will wake up and find that the pearl of Africa has risen so much that they will have to run with sweat in order to catch up with what is happening. [applause]

Fellow citizens, the secretary of NOTU [National Organization of Trade Unions] has appealed to government that donations to NOTU should not be subject to taxation. He has also told us that donations come mainly from two sources: one, from within Uganda, and secondly from abroad.

This is not a budget session, and its not possible to make a definite pronouncement on proposals of this kind. And I want to tell the workers that the appeal will be examined most sympathetically. [applause] I should, however, like to make one positive statement to the workers of Uganda and particularly to the leaders of the workers. We all know about the OATUU [Organization of African Trade Union Unity]. This is a body created by the OAU for the welfare of workers in Africa. We also know that there all kinds of TU movements in the world, some with ready money to send to Africa. I warn the TU leaders. I warn workers of Uganda. Be careful of that type of money. I ask you to take your guidelines from the OATUU. Where there is a TU movement somewhere in the world and that movement is not acceptable to the OATUU, do not allow that movement to come here with donations. [applause] We must understand that the struggle in Africa continues. The struggle to liberate Africa continues. The struggle to consolidate independence in Africa continues. The struggle for the black man to be recognized as a human being continues. Let no one come here with a dollar, with a mark, with a yen, with a pound, or anything and start buying our opinions. [applause] We want money for development.

We have extended hands of friendship to the whole world, but we do not want to be puppets. We do not want to be puppets. We will accept any donation that is given without making us puppets. But to those who are interested only in making us puppets, we say: Stay with your money. We shall reject it. And I warn TU leaders: If such funds come here as donations, forget about the question of taxation. It is not a question of taxation, it may now be almost a criminal matter. Don't allow it to come here.

Stay with your freedom. Once you consolidate your freedom you will be able to run your movement as efficiently as possible. Let us not be ashamed on a day like this to say once more, and emphatically, that we are very happy with the assistance that all countries and organizations have extended to us, but let us not stop there. Let us go a step further and once more reemphasize on a day like this that the world does not owe us a living. If we do not put our house in order, if we don't work with honesty, let no one deceive us that there is some money somewhere which will be brought to Uganda and distributed from house to house. That money does not exist.

Fellow citizens, other matters which the workers this year have requested are straightforward. I can say on behalf of government that all of them have been granted.

I want to register in a most pleasant manner the role of TU. We have been considering, for example, for more than a year now the matters related to — in simple terms, simple English — abandoned properties. But within the act of Parliament it is called expropriated properties. I want to invite the TU movement, Uganda TU movement, to take a look at some of these properties. Take a look at some of them. You must know that by the application of the act all the properties now belong to government. The act provides that the government should negotiate with the former owners and find our whether some of the former

owners want to repossess such property, and also determine whether some of such property should be run jointly with government. They are everywhere. Some are in Jinja and the TU's are everywhere in Uganda, like UPC [Uganda Peoples Congress]. [applause]

So I invite you, government is not going to continue to possess all these properties. Some of them, I think, a tiny minority will be returned to former owners. Some of them will be subject to joint enterprise. Some of them will be sold to the people of Uganda and their institutions. TU, I invite you, look at some of them and make your application to the verification committee. Make your application to the negotiating committee, and should you be — as I hope you will be — lucky to get some of them, run them and run them efficiently for the good of the workers. [applause]

Your role is vital in the liberation of Uganda. Your role is vital in the administration of the economy and the mental thinking of the people of Uganda.

Don't ask me to increase salaries. You have the power to increase salaries. You have got it. You are not children; you are not old people; you are workers, and you have the power to increase salaries. Do not just go to your employer and say we want another 10 percent increase, 50 percent increase. Work, provide the base so that the man says: Last year we produced so much; this year the increase has been so much, part of it should go to workers. That is what you should be doing. Compete among yourselves. Set targets.

CAMEROON

Unofficial Sources Say Coupists Being Tried

AB011610 Paris AFP in French 1525 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Yaounde, 1 May (AFP) — It is alleged by various concordant unofficial sources in the Cameroonian capital that some of the participants in the 6 April abortive coup are being tried in Yaounde. The Cameroonian authorities are, however, very silent on this matter. Various top officials interviewed by AFP neither denied nor confirmed this information, but simply asserted that "they did not know anything about it."

The same unofficial sources allege that the military tribunal has been sitting since the end of last week, probably since Friday. In this regard, observers have noticed that the land forces' headquarters, where the military tribunal convenes in Yaounde, has been heavily guarded over the past few days. In fact, during the day the neighboring streets have been closed to traffic, and law enforcement agents systematically check and search all passersby.

CHAD

AFP Interviews Oueddei on Ending Conflict

OW020314 Hong Kong AFP in English 0226 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, May 2 (AFP) — Former Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei repeated here Tuesday that he was ready to step down as leader of the Libyan-backed rebels opposing French-supported Chadian President Hissein Habre if it would help solve the conflict in Chad.

It would be difficult for the armies of the two sides to merge, he admitted in an interview with AFP. He called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Chad, singling out French and Zairian troops and "Zionist technicians." Reports of Libyan troops in northern Chad were "an illusion," he said, but "if there are any there," they would pull out at the same time. Mr Goukouni said he still favoured a round-table conference of all Chad's political and military factions under the chairmanship of the Organization of African Unity. After the failure of the last such conference in Addis Ababa, which he, but not Mr Habre attended, Algeria, Congo, and others had offered to host a new conference, he said.

He denied reports that there was friction in northern Chad between Chadians and Libyans, and said France had promoted such reports to divert a disapproving French public's attention from the presence of French troops in Chad.

"There has been a great change in the north," Mr Goukouni said, inviting European journalists to visit zones controlled by his forces. Development was going on there in education, farming, and health, as well as in "military organization and organization of the masses." "We have a perfect understanding with the Libyans," he said. Libya had backed his forces and the Chadian revolution more than anyone else, and they and the Libyans were "more determined than ever to go forward together."

Contacts Underway for GUNT-Ndjamena Meeting

AB011750 Paris AFP in French 1334 GMT 1 May 84

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 1 May (AFP) — GUNT Defense Minister Acheikh ibn Oumar said in Tripoli on Monday that contacts are underway for a meeting betwen Chadians. "The proposal for such a meeting to be held in Brazzaville has been accepted by almost everyone," added Oumar, one of the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Council, one of the main branches of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad led by Goukouni Oueddei, which is opposed to the Ndjamena regime. He nevertheless asserted that he did not meet a French Government envoy who was in Tripoli to discuss "problems of common interest" with the Libyans. According to reliable Libyan sources, Francis Gutmann, secretary general at the French Ministry of External Relations, referred to this meeting and to the problem of the withdrawal of French and Libyan troops from Chad. France envisages a preliminary meeting to avoid the failure of the Addis Ababa roundtable conference on Chad and has always asserted that it will withdraw its troops which support President Hissein Habre if the Libyans will do the same.

GABON

Guinean Prime Minister Meets With Bongo

AB012255 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1900 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] A Guinean delegation led by Guinean Prime Minister Colonel Diara Traore left Ghana yesterday evening for Gabon after informing the Ghanaian Government of the circumstances leading to the seizure of power in Guinea by the Military Committee for National Recovery. The Guinean prime minister met the Gabonese head of state in Franceville in the Haut Ogoue Province of Gabon. It is likely that the Guinean prime minister and President Omar Bongo discussed bilateral cooperation and current issues in Africa and in the world. Tomorrow Col Diara Traore will leave Franceville for Lagos, Nigeria.

ZAIRE

Briefs

Swiss Envoy Leaving — The Swiss ambassador to Zaire, Gerard Tranel, on Friday evening at La Deviniere Restaurant gave a farewell dinner at the end of his diplomatic mission of 4 years and 10 months. [Excerpt][Kinshasa AZAP in French 1330 GMT 28 Apr 84 AB]

Austrian Envoy Returns — The Austrian ambassador to Zaire, Karl Weber, Sunday returned to Kinshasa from Vienna via Madrid and Lisbon, at the end of a 1-month stay in his country where he was called for consulations. This mission allowed him to report to the Austrian authorities on the excellent cooperation and friendly relations existing between Zaire and Austria. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1015 GMT 29 Apr 84 AB]

BENIN

Kerekou Outlines Procedure Leading to Elections

AB010632 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The irreversible and determined march of the Beninese people toward the elections for the second legislature of the National Revolutionary Assembly actively continues. In the light of this great national and historical event, the popular masses of our cities and villages, responding to the recent revolutionary and patriotic call, mobilized themselves to participate massively and efficiently in the various operations of establishing election lists and issuing voting lists. After this first phase of the operation, and in accordance with the timetable, the submission of candidacies for the post of people's commissioner took place from Friday, 20 April, to Sunday, 29 April,1984, by members of all social, professional, basic, and mass organizations of the party.

In his speech, the chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin [PRPB] rightly underlined the importance of mobilization and revolutionary discipline for the correct and efficient implementation of the instructions of the PRPB Central Committee and of the Permanent Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly. The head of state also laid particular emphasis on our new electoral system, an electoral system based on the dear principle of the masses. The former electoral system, the head of state said, was a false system based on regionalism, tribalism, and nepotism. Today, as all the conditions for the correct establishment of the second legislature of the National Revolutionary Assembly have been met, we must mobilize ourselves to participate massively and efficiently in the various operations involved. Let us listen to the head of state:

[Begin Kerekou recording] Now that the satisfactory conditions have been met to enable the valiant and revolutionary people of our country to enter the last phase of their victorious march toward the beginning of the second legislature with self-confidence and serenity, on behalf of the Central Committee and on behalf of our avant-garde party, the PRPB, and our revolutionary state, we call on all the social and professional classes of our dear and common fatherland, the People's Republic of Benin, to mobilize and organize themselves to participate actively and enthusiastically in the electioneering campaign from Monday, 30 April, to Saturday, 9 June,1984, and in the democratic elections for the selection and nomination of candidates to the post of people's commissioner at the National Revolutionary Assembly which will take place from Thursday, 2 May, to Sunday, 13 May, 1984.

The incontestable merit of our democratic procedure for the selection and appointment of candidates to the post of people's commissioner at the National Revolutionary Assembly — an unique experiment in our country — is that political censure is entirely in the hands of the masses who are expected to judge each candidate freely, publicly, and openly at the level of their electoral bases by referring to objective criteria based on social practice, militancy, revolutionary commitment, faithfulness, and real devotion to the just and noble cause of the Beninese people and their democratic and popular revolution. It is also by the vigorous application of these same criteria that the candidates chosen at the base must in turn, within the electoral colleges, choose phase by phase, the final candidates whose lists will be centralized by the Permanent Committe of the National Revolutionary Assembly and sent by the speaker to the Central Committee of our avant-garde party, the PRPB,which will then draw up a single national list that will be voted on directly and secretly by the Beninese people on Sunday, 10 June, 1984. [end recording]

GHANA

Accra on Rawlings' Advice to Guinean Leaders

AB011805 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 1 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The leader of Ghana's revolution, Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, yesterday reminded the new leaders of Guinea of the bitter experience Ghanaians have had to undergo after overthrowing Dr Kwame Nkrumah. He told the Guinea prime minister and his delegation, who came to explain why they overthrew the Guinea Democratic Party [PDG] government last month, that the overthrow of Nkrumah in Ghana led to the loss of all noble things achieved during his time. After that, Ghana has had to travel the long road to rebuild all that was lost, with bitter experiences on the way.

The words of the chairman are most timely and appropriate in view of the close ties between the peoples of Ghana and Guinea and the concern on both sides for the progress and happiness of the two peoples. Ghana overthrew the progressive government of Dr Nkrumah in an imperialist-inspired coup on 24 February 1966. Some Ghanaians rejoiced at that act of infamy, thinking — naively as it has turned out — that the considerable social gains of the Nkrumah era were safe and that the post-Nkrumah regime, the National Liberation Council [NLC], would maintian those achievements while eliminating what they considered to be the mistakes of Nkrumah. The advice by Chairman Rawlings should help the new Guinea leaders not to fall headlong into the waiting arms of imperialism as Ghana did in 1966, for already many of the utterances of the new Guinea leaders sound exactly like Ghana after 24 February 1966, with the preoccupation with the detentions during Sekou Toure's era, the urge for a return to a liberal economic regime, which is another word for free-for-all capitalism. All we can say here is that having tried all this after 1966, with disastrous results, we are entitled to offer free advice to our brothers in Guinea before they embark on the same path. For in Ghana that experiment only resulted in our selling the most viable state enterprises to private Ghanaians fronting for multinational companies.

On the whole, we thought we could remove Nkrumah and yet keep the gains of Nkrumahism. We failed to realize that his achievements — free and expanded education, health, housing, water, electricity, and infrastructure for full employment — were part of one package that was Nkrumah. We did not realize that his mistakes, the clampdown on political dissent, etcetera, etcetera,were the price we had to pay for those necessary

achievements. We could not have retained the one without the other.

The truth is that those who succeeded Nkrumah lacked his visions, his understanding of the imperialist and neocolonialist hold on our economy. Without being possessed of this [word indistinct] perception of the immensity of the problem, those taking his place did not, nay could not, have been seized of the courage [as heard] and the means necessary to face up to its solution. No wonder the men of the NLC quickly succumbed to all the bad advice given by the agents of imperialism and the local class enemies of the people and proceeded to a systematic dismantling of the impressive gains built over the years by the Convention People's Party [CPP].

Worse still, while letting every positive achievement slip through their helpless fingers, our rulers could not even eliminate those excesses for which they blamed Nkrumah. Faced with the anger of the reawakened masses, they resorted to protective custody as a way of keeping at bay the restive people. But this is the same preventive detention for which they blamed Nkrumah and they could not eliminate corruption. Who does not know that the NLC and the era that followed was one to the most corrupt in Ghana's history? So Ghanaians were nowhere near the political freedom they were promised. And economically, too, the broad masses were worse off, and the imperialists who rejoiced with us in 1966 could not come to our aid.

Thus the point about the chairman's cautionary words to the new Guinean leaders is not to condone any excesses committed by the Sekou Toure era. Certainly both the CPP and the PDG made mistakes in cutting off the people at one stage from the decision-making process. The point is merely to draw attention to Ghana's own bitter experiences while traveling the road that our Guinean brothers have only now begun to tread in the hope that they will avoid the pitfalls.

LIBERIA

Doe Calls Alleged Rancy Letter 'Fabrication'

AB020714 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The head of state, Commander in Chief Samuel K. Doe, has advised that Liberians should be on the watchout for the emergence of a dangerous wave of propaganda on the Liberian political scene in the months ahead. He said aspiring politicians and political groups will engage in dubious strategies and campaigns designed to promote their motives and ambitions and attempt to discredit the PRC [People's Redemption Council] government. Dr Doe was commenting on the article which appeared in the 23 April issue of the *WEST AFRICA MAGAZINE* entitled "Advice on Strategy." Dr Doe said Liberians should expect to see all kinds of documents, many false signatures including even his own, written by political groups and individuals as a means of promoting their selfish aims.

He denied ever discussing any political strategy or plan with the former presidential affairs minister, Major John Rancy. The head of state noted that the evil intent of the perpetrators of this malicious fabrication was immediately exposed by the confusing nature of the code number and date used on the letter.

He said since he became head of state, he has never seen such a code number within the executive mansion which is nonexistent and completely contradictory and misleading.

The head of state observed that the letter was dated 22 March 1983, when in fact Mr Rancy was appointed minister of state on 28 March 1983 and was not commissioned major in the Armed Forces of Liberia until 6 April 1983.

He observed further that because of the full access of the minister of state to the head of state, it would be illogical to request such an alleged document from Mr Rancy or for the minister to even elect to write to him.

The head of state also expressed surprise that the writers of this letter did not see it fit to publish same until 1 year after it was supposedly written.

He asserted that while this letter was apparently designed as a prediction of the trend of events to take place in Liberia, its publication at this time, when most of the issues raised no longer had any relevance to the present day reality in the country, represents a gross misjudgment and a serious setback for its writers and their promoters and publishers. He therefore expressed dismay that a reputable magazine such as *WEST AFRICA* could succumb to the publishing of such an article,which, in his view, represents a serious breach of the ethics of professional journalism.

Concerning references made to the dismissal of sympathizers of MOJA [Movement for Justice in Africa], PPP [Progressive People's Party], and other alleged opposition groups from the government, the Liberian leader declared that appointments to positions in his government have not been made on the basis of political affiliation.

Rather, appointments have been made with a view to promoting national unity, reconciliation, and reconstruction. As far as his government is concerned, no political group exists in the country.

The PPP political party was banned under the last regime and the suspension of political activities by the PRC made it illegal for such a group to operate.

Dr Doe said his government has never considered MOJA as a political organization and any attempt to operate as such will not be in its best interest.

The head of state said while he has not intended to dignify such a (?trite) article by commenting on it, he felt strongly that in the interest of preserving national unity, we should dispel all rumors which tend to divide us.

The Liberian leader said that any true Liberian reading through the lines of the fictitious letter will observe that its chief intent is to create disharmony in the society and retard the progress toward national unification amd reconciliation which the PRC government has pursued through the past 4 years.

NIGERIA

Further on Currency Exchange Situation

Police Control Unruly Crowds

AB011615 Paris AFP in English 1553 GMT 1 May 84

[Excerpts] Lagos, May 1 (AFP) — Police and Army reinforcements were called out today in an attempt to control confusion outside banks throughout Nigeria, which has been thrown into economic chaos by the government's decree to introduce new currency bills. Police used batons to control unruly crowds in the Lagos business district where most of the nation's banks are headquartered, witnesses said. With bank managers pleading a lack of new bills to replace the old ones, four women gave birth while waiting in bank lines in Jos, in the center of the country, the government-owned *DAILY TIMES* said today. Finance Minister Onalapo Soleye yesterday accused some banks of hoarding new bills instead of distributing them to clients and threatened severe penalties for bank managers found guilty of violating regulations dealing with the currency switchovers.

With the government vowing no change in the May 6 deadline, under the counter dealings have become more prevalent than official transactions, the *DAILY TIMES* said. Queues of hundreds of people remain stationary outside banks, while clerks deal with private clients arriving through the back doors. The *DAILY TIMES* added that people with bank connections have offered to act as currency brokers to help others obtain the highly prized new bills for commissions. Although the old naira bills remain legal tender until May 6, most shopkeepers no longer accept them. The nation's economic activity has slowed nearly to a standstill because the old currency is no longer accepted and the holders of new bills refuse to spend their naira for fear of being offered change in old bills.

Contact With Ships Prohibited

AB012135 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The Nigerian Navy has banned with immediate effect all boats and water craft from going near ships and boats at all seaports until the end of the current exchange exercise. The measure follows the detection of attempts by international currency traffickers to smuggle old naira notes into the country. In a statement issued by the Navy, patrol boats of the force have been instructed to shoot at sight any boat or small craft which tries to violate the order.

N300,000 Confiscated From Flights

AB012250 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Well over 300,000 naira was received in 2 days by security agents from passengers from the Abidjan and Accra flights at the Murtala Mohamed International Airport. Some quantities of the new naira notes were also recovered. The bulk of the amount was recovered from passengers on board a Jidda flight. Another report says that the branch manager of a bank at Idiroko was arrested by security agents following a tip-off that he was trying to assist aliens, including some Lebanese nationals resident in Cotonou and Lome, Togo, to exchange their old notes for new ones. The currency exchange exercise ends on Sunday, 6 May.

Government Not To Tolerate Student Strikes

AB010635 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 30 Atr 84

[Text] The Federal Government has warned that it will not tolerate any attempt by students to resort to strikes and disorder over the unrealistic demands of the National Association of Nigerian Students, NANS, which it does not recognize.

In a statement today, the government said its attention has been drawn to plans by some members of NANS to stage a demonstration throughout the country. This may involve a boycott of classes to test against measures which some state governments had taken in respect of school fees and levies.

The government stated that the law enforcement agencies had been directed to ensure that law and order was maintained in all tertiary institutions. It said the students who wish to continue their lessons will be allowed to do so without interference from other students.

Parents of students have been reminded that it is in their interest to cooperate with the government to ensure that peace and orderliness are maintained in schools, colleges, and universities.

Journalists Disassociate Themselves From NUJ Suit

AB012300 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Working journalists from 13 states in the federation have disassociated themselves from the suit against the Federal Military Government in respect of Decree Number 4 which prohibits false publications. This is contained in a statement by the (Igwa) faction of the Nigerian Union of Journalists, NUJ, which controls journalists in the 13 states.

In the statement, the national president of the faction, Mr Ralph (Igwa) explained that Mr Jola Ogunlosi, who filed the said suit, has no mandate to act on behalf of the union. Mr (Igwa) pointed out that such an important issue of suing the Federal Military Government should have been exhaustively discussed by the National Executive Committee and the state councils of the union.

According to Mr (Igwa), Decree Number 4 does not only affect journalists, but also members of the general public, whose interests the press is to protect. The decree, he added, should therefore be properly discussed by members of the press and the public before taking any action. A few days ago, the national secretary of the other faction of the union, Mr Jola Ogunlosi, took the Federal Military Government to court,seeking to nullify Decree Number 4.

TOGO

Belgian Cooperation Official Arrives, Comments

AB012310 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Francois-Xavier de Donnea, the Belgian secretary of state for cooperation and development, arrived in Lome this afternoon for a 4-day visit. Mr de Donnea was welcomed at the Lome Tokoin International Airport by Anani Akakpo-Ahianyo, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and Segbe Yopo and Mamadou Nanga, members of the Central Committee. Also present at the airport were the minister of civil service and labor, the general secretary of the National Confederation of Togolese Workers, and the deputy speaker of the National Assembly, as well as the Belgian charge d'affaires to Togo. Francois-Xavier de Donnea told the press the purpose of his visit to Togo:

[Begin De Donnea recording] I have come to Togo mainly to learn about the Togolese and to see the realities in your country. As you know, Belgium has a number of joint projects with Togo. We have a seed farms project and we also have an important farm water supply project. Finally we have a series of projects which may be small-scale but are no less important: mainly a project involving the creation of a center for the training of cadres, and it is in fact to lay the foundation stone of this center that I have come here to Togo with Georges Auteuil, chairman of the Confederation of Belgian Christian Trade Unions. [end recording]

UPPER VOLTA

Workers Celebrate May Day in 'Disorderly Manner'

AB011657 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 1 May 84

[Excerpt] Today May Day is being observed all over the world. In our country, this occasion has been celebrated by various labor unions, but in a disorderly manner. This can be seen in the meetings between workers and their responsible minister, and in the various mass rallies organized today, 1 May 1984. In fact, Noel Dah, you have driven through the city.

[Dah live] The labor day has been commemorated by the workers. The celebration is a demonstration of militant solidarity by the working masses and progressive and revolutionary forces all over the world with their comrades — champions of the same ideals — who were killed by gunshots from international reactionaries. It is within this framework that the minister of labor, social security, and civil service included a remembrance to them in his address to the Upper Voltan workers. The celebration resulted from the repression by the U.S. police of Chicago workers on 1 May 1886.

Meanwhile, the Upper Voltan workers have celebrated May Day in a disorderly manner in spite of the appeal which the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] made for united celebrations on this occasion. Minister Fidele Toure reiterated this wish to the delegates of the various labor unions who called on him this morning.

The delegates took the opportunity to convey their grievances to the government. The first union to present its list of grievances was the Upper Voltan Trade Union Confederation, CSV, whose secretary general, Toure Soumane, said that his union gives priority to political demands rather than economic demands. It also prefers demands in favor of the general interest to interest group demands. Among the political demands, he listed the democratic and union freedoms which are fundamental requirements for workers. In pursuance of the CNR policy of self-reliance in the achievement of genuine independence, the CSV workers have made sacrifices, and it would be nonsense for the CSV to ask for a wage increase in the same fiscal year, Comrade Toure Soumane said.

With respect to general demands, he called for promotion opportunities for the majority of workers, the restructuring of the civil service, the reinstatement of professional examinations, and so on. On the social front, demands were made calling for the establishment of a fair housing policy involving low cost housing facilities.

BOTSWANA

Masire Departs For Visit to Sweden, U.S.

MB020627 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 01 May 84

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, accompanied by the first lady, Mrs (Judith) Masire, left Gaborone this evening for an official visit to Sweden and the United States. Dr Masire's 4-day visit to Sweden starts tomorrow. The visit to the United States will start from 7 to 10 May. Before leaving Gaborone airport this evening, Dr Masire inspected a guard of honor mounted by the Botswana Defense Force. Dr Masire was seen off by the vice-president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, other cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, and members of the public.

MOZAMBIQUE

Resistance Movement Ambushes Bus, Kills Two

MB011347 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Mozambican rebels have ambushed a bus near the capital of Maputo, killing two people and wounding two others. That has been reported by officials and hospital sources. The attack is reported to have occurred yesterday 20 km north of the city. A week ago the Mozambican National Resistance pledged to intensify its 7-year fight against the government of President Samora Machel.

Resistance Claims Responsibility

MB020733 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] The Mozambican National Resistance [Renamo] says it was responsible for an ambush of a bus near Maputo on Sunday. Officials reported yesterday that two passengers were killed and ten others injured in the attack. Renamo Secretary General Evo Fernandez has confirmed that his movement attacked the bus, but he was given no confirmation of the casualty figures. He claims that the attack was carried out more as a warning than to destroy. He says Renamo is operating in all 10 provinces of Mozambique.

Portuguese Foreign Minister Ends Visit

MB011329 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Jaime Gama, Portuguese foreign affairs minister, ends today his 4-day official visit to our country. His next visit is to South Africa, where he is going to sign tomorrow on the Portuguese side the tripartite agreement on the Cahora Bassa Dam. On the Mozambican side, Mario Achungo, Mozambican minister of planning, and on the South African side, Roelof Botha, the foreign affairs minister, will sign the agreement.

Signs Accord, Leaves

MB020622 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 01 May 84

[Text] A few minutes ago, Jaime Gama, the Portuguese foreign affairs minister, left Maputo for South Africa, where tomorrow he will sign the text of the accord on the use of the energy produced by the Cahora Bassa Dam with the South African foreign affairs minister and Mario Machungo, the minister of planning of Mozambique. Before leaving Maputo, the Portuguese minister and Joaquim Chissano, the Mozambican foreign affairs minister, signed an accord of consultation and cooperation between their respective ministers. In the course of this ceremony, Jaime Gama presented material to equip four technical rooms for the improvement of museums to the State Secretariat for Culture. Meanwhile, Jaime Gama was received this morning by the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Planning Minister Leaves for Signing of Dam Accord

MB021012 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Mario Machungo, minister of planning, left Maputo this morning for South Africa where he will sign the tripartite accord on the use of the energy produced by the Cahora Bassa dam. In this visit Mario Machungo is accompanied by Antonio Branco, minister of industry and energy. Roelof Botha, South African foreign affairs minister, and Jaime Gama, Portuguese foreign affairs minister, will also sign the accord.

Soviet, Bulgarian Delegations Attend 1 May Rallies

MB011114 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The day of 1 May is being commemorated all over the country with marches and mass rallies as well as recreational activities. The march, which will take place this morning in Maputo, will include thousands of workers, students, and members of security and defense forces. It will be attended by the supreme leadership of the Frelimo Party. Four foreign delegations are in Maputo and they were invited to participate in the commemorations of 1 May. The delgations are from Zimbabwe, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and Cuba. Meanwhile, a Mozambican delegation went to the USSR to participate in Moscow in the commemorations of this day.

Chissano Presides Over May Day Rally in Maputo

MB011550 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 01 May 84

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, a member of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party and minister of foreign affairs, today presided over a mass rally in Maputo at the conclusion of a parade of workers, students, intellectuals, and members of the defense and security forces and of the mass and socio-professional organizations in commemoration of 1 May. Minister Joaquim Chissano presided over the rally at the invitation of President Samora Machel, who attended the central celebrations of the Workers'

International Day in our country. After recalling the main decisions of the third session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and of the 12th session of the People's Assembly, Minister Joaquim Chissano appealed for redoubled vigilance with a view to eliminating the armed bandits and preventing their infiltration among the population to escape the people's justice.

Speaking on the country's economic situation, Joaquim Chissano emphasized the need for the enterprises to present profits to justify the salaries of the workers. Chissano also recalled that the third session of the Central Committee and the People's Assembly session studied the offensive mounted against the legal system and verified that discretionary arrests are continuing to be made. With regard to this issue, Minister Joaquim Chissano stated that those two bodies had decided to carry out the enforcement of legal norms which govern detentions and arrests and severely punish those who violate the law and the rights of citizens.

Draft Law of People's Assembly Session Read

MB281300 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1347 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Draft law on proceedings of the 12th Session of the People's Assembly read by Deputy Mariano de Araujo Matsinhe on behalf of the People's Assembly Standing Commission in Maputo on 27 April — live]

[Text] Your Excellency the president of the People's Republic of Angola; Your Excellency the president of the Republic of Cape Verde; Your Excellency the president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Your Excellency the president of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Your Excellency the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; deputies and guests; ladies and gentlemen:

With your permission, Mr President, I will now read the draft law on the proceedings of the 12th Session of the People's Assembly.

The People's Assembly met in its 12th session from 24 to 27 April 1984, assessed the activities of the nation since its 11th session, and profoundly analyzed the situation in the country and the level of implementation of the fourth Frelimo Party Congress guidelines on the defense of the fatherland, the economy, legal defense, diplomatic action, and the People's Assemblies. The deputies of the People's Assembly noted that between the 11th and 12th sessions fundamental tasks, which are essential for the creation of a climate of peace and tranquillity and conditions for the decisive growth of the national economy, were carried out by all the Mozambican people and our nation. They stressed that during this period we achieved decisive victories. However, they noted that enormous additional efforts are still necessary to strengthen our gains, overcome the shortcomings, and correct the errors that have been detected so that the results of our gains may be enjoyed by the Mozambican people.

The People's Assembly singled out and hailed the decisive action of the FPLM in the combat against and liquidation of the armed bandits, in the release of civilians, and in the creation of security conditions essential for the reactivation of economic and social activities in the affected areas. The heightened general reorganization of the country's defensive structure and the strengthening of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense and the FPLM were decisive throughout this process. Thus, it was possible to raise the battle readiness and the operational level of the Armed Forces, establish methods for joint operations with the local, police, security, and people's militia forces, and to improve the organization of citizens in the struggle for the liquidation of the armed bandits. The military successes that have been achieved result from the profoundly popular nature of the Mozambique Armed Forces and the correct implementation of the military strategy and tactics outlined by the Frelimo Party.

The combat experience that has been acquired also reveals that it is necessary for us to continue with the organizational offensive that has been launched within the defense and security forces to further adapt them to the requirements of the combat against the armed bandits. The People's Assembly concluded that the military victories that have been achieved were decisive and had put the armed bandits to flight and in a state of despair. The deputies are now aware, more than ever before, that it is necessary to heighten vigilance and step up the military offensive. The deputies reaffirmed their determination to [?participate] with twice the vigor in the liquidation of the armed bandits by mobilizing and encouraging all the people in this decisive combat. The People's Assembly declares that this is the moment for us to inflict the final blow upon the armed bandits. [applause]

Noting that defense and the economy are two very interdependent fields, the deputies believe that the creation of conditions of peace and tranquillity are the indispensable base for the regular functioning of our economy and the economic and social development of our country. Analyzing the difficult and complex economic and financial situations we are experiencing, the deputies of the People's Assembly devoted special attention to the identification and understanding of its essential causes and the definition of the main actions to be carried out in order to overcome the crisis. The undeclared war waged by South Africa against our country, namely the destabilizing action and the actions of direct aggression, or through the South African-armed bandits, and the natural calamities that hit vast areas of the country, particularly drought and floods, as well as the devastating effects of the international economic crisis which aggravated the decline in the foreign exchange rate on the international market, were identified as external factors which greatly influenced the aggravation of the economic situation. With regard to internal factors related to that aggravation, the deputies noted that there is still a tendency to abide by administrative decisions without taking the objective economic laws into consideration. The deputies also noted the weak and even unsuitable organization of the production sector, the excessive centralization of decisions, the continued actions which demonstrate a lack of austerity, the incorrect use of human, material, and financial resources, and the misuse of state property.

The People's Assembly is aware that the Nkomati Accord alone does not constitute the solution to our present economic problems. The accord has created conditions so that economic actions may take place regularly and within the expected time. The deputies expressed their total readiness to make additional efforts to heal the wounds that have been successively inflicted on the country

year after year since national independence. The People's Assembly believe that the essential task is to concentrate efforts on the definitive liquidation of the armed bandits and economic recovery. In the context of national reconstruction, priority must be given to the physical, political, administrative, and economic occupation of the areas devastated by the armed bandits. It is necessary to revitalize the national economy as a whole through the implementation of the economic and social directives of the fourth Frelimo Party Congress, namely by granting greater support to the family and private sectors, strengthening the management of the enterprises, and acting with greater emphasis in the productive sector.

While debating the objectives, methods, and results of Operation Production, the deputies of the People's Assembly noted that the operation constitutes the correct means of guiding a surplus of residents from the urban centers to take up productive activities in the rural areas and promoting the use of the jobless and an underutilized labor force. They, however, stressed that measures to correct the errors that have already been detected must be adopted to prevent the misrepresentation of Operation Production and guarantee the continuation of its objectives of dignifying work and creating in each citizen the awareness that he must be socially useful andmust efficiently contribute to the fight against unproductivity and crime. While examining the state of legality in the country, the People's Assembly noted that there are still violations, irregularities, and abitrary actions which constitute the focus of the legal offensive. The deputies of the People's Assembly concluded that the continuation of the legal offensive, as a permanent practice, is one of the guarantees of public order, internal security, and tranquillity, values enshrined in the ethics of the Mozambican revolution.

While assessing the actions that have been carried out in the framework of the diplomatic offensive based the principles that guide our party and nation, the People's Assembly reaffirmed that the establishment of a climate of peace, cooperation, equality, and justice constitute an expression of the most profound aspirations of the Mozambican people, who, in tranquillity, wish to overcome underdevelopment and build socialism. The People's Assembly noted that the diplomatic offensive permitted us to divulge the nature of our socialist policy of peace, independence, nonalignment, and cooperation with all countries, and exposed the apartheid regime as the essential factor of destabilization of southern Africa.

The People's Assembly congratulated itself for the signing of the Nkomati Accord, which is an expression of victory of the socialist policy of peace carried out by the People's Republic of Mozambique. The People's Assembly hailed the diplomatic actions that have been carried out. These actions have achieved their goals and are in accordance with the foreign policy principles enshrined in the Constitution of the republic.

The People's Assembly concluded that the defense of the interests of the Mozambican people, which constitutes a permanent part of our policy, is an inseparable part of the fight to consolidate and strengthen the socialist revolution in Mozambique. It is part of the struggle of the peoples against colonialism and imperialism, and for national liberation, independence, democracy, and social progress.

The People's Assembly held a detailed debate on the activities of the People's Assemblies. In particular, it assessed their level of functioning, and dealt with holding regular sessions, activities of the working commission, experiences with the application of the principle of lower echelon assemblies depending on higher echelon assemblies, and executive organs depending on the assemblies at the respective levels. The deputies noted that the industrious and specific tasks of the People's Assemblies demand that each deputy have a continuous link with the electorate. Dynamic work also applies in the creation of the assemblies of standing organs formed by their deputies. The People's Assembly considers it essential to indicate the process of implementation of the system of popular inspection which was outlined by the fourth Frelimo Party Congress. The deputies of the People's Assembly specifically studied our previous electoral experiences so as to assess the forthcoming second general elections, and stated the measures necessary for their correct preparation and realization. Once the stage of creation of the People's Assemblies has been reached, the People's Assembly declares that we must strengthen the People's Assemblies as organs for effectively exercising popular power.

Having profoundly debated the country's present reality at the internal and external levels, the People's Assembly noted that the existing difficulties can be solved through the implementation of the fourth congress decisions. In this context, and fulfilling the resolutions of the third session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the People's Assembly decided:

On defense and security:

1. The reorganization of the defense and security forces must continue.
2. The battle readiness of the FPLM must be strengthened in order to adapt to the new tactics of the armed bandits.
3. Recognizing the importance of the local forces in the fight against the armed bandits, it is imperative to improve their organization and strengthen their command.
4. It is necessary to enhance the compulsory military service and improve the organizational level of military recruitment.
5. The FPLM must generalize military training and intensify patriotic education among youngsters at schools, institutes, universities, and other educational institutions, enterprises, cooperatives, hospitals, and all working and residential areas.
6. The organization of the people's militias must be intensified by uniting their command, which must be brought under the command of the Armed Forces. The fulfillment of the guidelines on the selection, preparation, and organization of militamen must be guaranteeed by resorting to popular participation in purifying the ranks of those who have infiltrated them.
7. The People's Assembly assigns responsibilities of the local political and administrative structures so that the deputies can support and participate in the correct organization of the residents who were victimized by the armed bandits. Local resources must be mobilized to rebuild the economic and social lives of the residents, while strengthening those areas politically and economically.
8. The People's Assembly calls upon all the citizens to heighten popular vigilance by paying particular attention to the maneuvers of the enemy in its attempts to infiltrate itself within families and to carry out rigorous control of the movement of people.

9. The People's Assembly calls upon its members and the deputies of the People's Assemblies at all levels to actively involve themselves in the fight against the armed bandits by participating in the mobilization and organization of the people with a view to heightening vigilance against the maneuvers of the enemy and detecting and combatting them.

On the economy:

1. The structures of the state apparatus and economic leadership must become more operational, efficient, and active in order to guarantee the timely implementation of the tasks of the 1984 State Central Plan [PEC]. In this context, specific measures must be adopted to create the conditions for the development of our economy.

2. In order for the economy to function normally, adminstrative interference and barriers must be eliminated so that the enterprise effectively becomes the basic unit of our economy. In 1984, the government must approve and implement laws and economic rules aimed at releasing the country's productive forces. In particular, the government must adopt price policies that can provide effective benefits to the producers, encourage mercantile production, and promote efficiency and productivity of the enterprises. Foreign exchange legislation to encourage the sectors that generate foreign currency must be approved. Legislation and rules on labor activities must be introduced to create a system of remuneration -which links salaries to production, encourages continued professional traning, rewards good work, and penalizes bad. In this context, workers's obligations must also be defined. Disciplinary rules must consider monetary penalties for violation of labor procedure and rules.

3. In the context of the economy's normal functions, in 1984 the state central organs must introduce measures which will serve to enhance the economy by correcting irregularities in prices, salaries, credit, taxes, employment, and profit margins. For the stable functioning of the economy, it also imperative that enterprises render profits. During 1984 the state apparatus at all levels must introduce organizational and economic measures which assure the viability of enterprises through better utilization of resources and existing capabilities. In this context, Operation Production must continue to promote the involvement of underemployment and unproductive workers in productive activities. In order to render the enterprises profitable, the state apparatus must create conditions for greater adminstrative and financial autonomy, thus enabling better economic, technical, and financial management.

4. While seeking the adequate application of the available resources, the government must introduce rules on the investment process this year to help implement and assure resources for projects whose technical and economic viability have been clearly shown.

5. During this year measures will have to be introduced in all economic sectors, in the state apparatus, and in enterprises to guarantee a restraint of expenses and rigorous control over the application of funds. In 1984, particularly in the state apparatus, the total salary fund must not grow and the recruitment of new workers will in principle be forbidden. All appointments, grade changes, or salary adjustments must be competitive and will require review by the Ministry of Finance.

6. While realizing that under the terms of the PEC of 1984 the available resources are scarce, the deputies must seek additional resources through the greater utilization of locally available economic reserves and the greater development of creative initiative through promoting self-reliance.

The fulfillment of the plan and the improvement of living conditions also demand the development of small projects, particularly in the promotion of crafts and local industry. The solution of our problems rests in the priority support that we shall give to the producers on all fronts of the economic and social life, particularly the family and private sectors, which are important elements in the improvement of the country's economic situation at this state.

The fight that we have been waging against underdevelopment demands that each one of us take an active and dynamic role in the defense of the economy, protection of state property, and control and supervision of the trading and distribution network. Regarding control of economic activity in general, it is up to the state organs at the various echelons to intensify and organize popular control with the participation of the mass democratic organizations.

7. Considering that the 1984 PEC will be implemented at a time when the Mozambican economy is going through a critical period, resulting from negative factors that have accumulated over the past years, the People's Assembly calls upon all citizens for greater conservation of fuel and raw materials, particularly imported ones, and for adequate maintenance and utilization of equipment and machinery.

In 1984 all sectors must apply measures aimed at encouraging the continued systematic practice of thrift, austerity, and conservation of material and financial expenditure as an important way to obtain additional resources for development.

8. In the defense of the economy during 1984, state organs for inspection and control must be more efficient and act regularly and systematically.

9. To enhance and better utilize our resources, as well as to contribute to increased production and productivity and the improvement of the country's economic organization, the political and organizational offensive must be decisively reactivated in all sectors.

On the legal defense:

In the framework of the legal defense, the People's Assembly considered as fundamental the transformation of the legal offensive into a continuing practice through the following actions:

1. To systematically and generally publish laws governing fundamental human rights and guarantees, the national economy, supply, health, education, work, and the security of the people and the popular state.
2. To educate the citizens to obey and respect the law.

3. To promote the mechanisms of control, application, and implementation of the promulgated laws.
4. To give responsibility to the competent organs to rigorously implement procedures governing detentions, house searches, and checks and confiscation of goods, as well as to ensure the enforcement of laws on periods of preventive imprisonment without a formal charge and with a formal charge. In this context we must ensure the trial of cases within the periods fixed by law, enforce the serving of sentences, render assistance to the detainees, and observe respect for their rights.
5. To enlarge the legal network in districts with the creation of new people's courts.
6. To intensify the political, technical, and professional training of magistrates, advocates, and investigators on the need for rigorous implementation of professional ethics and respect for the individual.
7. To redistribute legally trained cadres by posting some of them to responsible investigative organs in order to improve their efficiency.
8. To severely punish all those who deliberately or negligently violate the fundamental rights of the citizen by arbitrarily and illegaly detaining people and or by failing to observe the periods of preventive imprisonment, as well as those who make false denunciations leading to unjustified imprisonment.
9. To guarantee a greater efficiency and continuity of the work of the legal organs including the revolutionary military tribunal.
10. To mobilize all structures, particularly those at the level of state enterprises, cooperatives, and economic and administrative organs, to enforce the law in order to eliminate violations of the legal system regarding health protection, salary rules, security measures at the workplace, defense of the economy, abusive utilization of state properties and squandering of state goods, pilfering of properties, and fulfillment of plans and established goals.
11. To promote repression of economic crimes, particularly black marketeering in all its forms, trafficking in foreign currency or narcotics, deviation of supplies for the people, and economic sabotage.
12. To work toward making the organs for the defense of the legal system, namely the state inspectorate, attorney general's office,legal commissions of the People's Assemblies, and discipline and control offices, carry out their duties efficiently and vigorously. In all this process, the People's Assembly regarded as of paramount importance the involvement and active participation of the deputies of the People's Assemblies at all levels in the application and defense of the revolutionary legal system. The legal commissions of the People's Assemblies must organize deputies to supervise the legal system so as to enable periodic visits to prisons and other imprisonment centers and to inform the competent structures and the respective assemblies of their working situation.

On Operation Production:

In order to pursue the reintegration of unproductive citizens in production tasks, the material conditions for their correct selection, dispatch, reception, and settlement in the production centers and places, which have previously been prepared to receive them, must be carefully observed.

Planning and organization methods must be improved to ensure greater efficiency and respect for human rights. To give Operation Production a permanent character, the effective participation of all structures must be ensured.

On People's Assemblies and Second General Elections:

The number of deputies elected for each People's Assembly must be increased in the forthcoming general elections to ensure greater participation by all sectors of the economy and society in the exercise of people's power. The principle of filing vacant places in People's Assemblies and providing comfortable housing for deputies must be ensured. The functions of the state executive organs must be developed. They must present reports and render accounts of their activities to the People's Assembly. Members of the state executive organs can be contacted and queried by the deputies. These officials must, as an obligation, answer the deputies' questions. The People's Assemblies must create working commissions for better implementation of their activities. These commissions must have clear objectives, specific tasks, working programs, and a defined period of mandate. The working commmissions must allot specific tasks to each deputy, be in charge of decision-making, and demand the regular rendering of reports.

In this context, excessive accumulation of tasks, making impossible their practical implementation, should be avoided. With regard to the need to create a permanent organ to support the activity of each People's Assembly with a view to ensuring the exercise of power even between sessions, the existing experience at the level of provincial assemblies should be taken into account. These permanent organs should not replace the assembly itself nor the executive organ in making their decisions, although they can support the continued activity of the assemblies and control the implementation of their decisions.

There must be a change in the People's Assemblies' sessions presently in force, whereby the provincial assemblies would meet every 4 months, the district assemblies every 3 months, and local assemblies every 2 months. The length of the People's Assembly sessions should take into account the number and type of issues to be discussed, as well as the economic and social situation during which they are held. The People's Assemblies must apply simple working methods, rejecting poor methods which are a mere repetition of those made at a higher echelon. This would ensure a more active participation of the deputies and enable them to express their specific experiences and discuss in depth the concrete problems of people's lives.

In this context, the statements by the deputies can be made without prior written text. There is also the need to appreciate and encourage at each session the cultural activities of each area because they are the fountain of national culture. New political and administrative units should not be set up without taking into account the election of the respective People's Assembly and its Executive Council. Measures should be taken at the financial level to eliminate the division of administrative localities and political localities. At the level of the People's Assembly, its permanent commission must improve the work of the People's Assembly and promote the individual and collective activity of its deputies, create a permanent commission for international relations, create a permanent people's inspection commission, ensure that the Council of Ministers gives a general report of the

government activities to the People's Assembly, and ensure direction and support for the lower-level People's Assemblies, particularly the provincial assemblies.

With regard to second general elections, they must be held during the second half of 1985. Meanwhile, there is a need to reactivate the organs of people's power at various levels within the framework of implementing priority tasks in eliminating armed bandits and creating conditions for a decisive take-off of our economy.

The second general elections will be part of activities celebrating the 10th anniversary of national independence to be held in 1985. On the 25 September celebrations: The 20th anniversary of 25 September, a date full of significance for our revolution, is nearing. This date must be suitably marked by the entire people, particularly their democratically elected representatives, the deputies. Conscious of the need to charge the deputies of the assemblies at various levels with specific tasks within the framework of the celebrations marking 25 September, the People's Assembly stipulates that each assembly must approve a program of tasks making the deputies answerable individually and collectively within the framework of the implementation of guidelines laid down by the Frelimo Party Central Committee's Political Bureau on the celebration of this date.

The presentation of reports: The People's Assembly Standing Commission must organize the presentation of reports to be made to the People's Assembly by its deputies and government on the level of implementation of the decisions made at the 12th session of the People's Assembly.

The People's Assembly hails the glorious FPLM, soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and commissioned officers who with firmness and heroism are fighting the armed bandits so as to make peace and tranquillity the reality of the everyday life of the Mozambique people. It also hails the police force, the people's national security service, the local forces, the people's militia, and vigilantes for their permanent vigilance and fight against the armed bandits, criminals, antisocials, and outlaws.

The People's Assembly hails the Mozambique people and all the patriots who are firmly involved in the liquidation of the armed bandits and in the struggle against famine, nakedness, ignorance, and poverty. Only with arduous and disciplined work, permanent study, and a relentless fight against our enemies can we build a socialist and developed fatherland of which we can be proud. The People's Assembly expresses its gratitude to the workers from various countries who, moved by the ideals of solidarity and cooperation, are joining the Mozambican people in implementing the economic and social tasks which are necessary for the growth and prosperity of our country.

The deputies of the People's Assembly, valuing the just decisions of the fourth Frelimo Party Congress, take this opportunity to strongly hail them. They regard them as a permanent guide of the assemblies and the life of the entire Mozambican people. They also hail the decisions of the third session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, which are the correct application of the fourth congress decisions and contain the guidelines and tasks of primary importance to enable us to overcome our difficult situation of underdevelopment. The deputies of the People's Assembly feel that the success of the proceedings of that session is due to the just guidelines defined by the president of the republic in his opening speech and once again to his courageous and enthusiastic attitude which is a guiding lighthouse to the entire nation. [applause]

The high moments of the national life lived since the last session of our assembly were a result of the enlightened, firm, and forward-looking decisions and historic realism which President Samora Moises Machel once again demonstrated. Thus, the deputies, with warmth and strong emotion, hail his excellency the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. [applause] The struggle continues.

NAMIBIA

Bar Council Criticizes RSA Action on SWAPO Case

MB011337 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The Bar Council of South-West Africa has deplored the action of the South African Government which halted a court case. The minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, issued a certificate in terms of the Defense Act last weekend to prevent court proceedings in an application concerning SWAPO detainees allegedly held at a camp at Mariental in southern South-West Africa. The chairman of the South-West African Bar Council, Mr (Brian O'Lynn), said in Windhoek that to the best of his knowledge it had been the first time that such action had been taken to intervene in court proceedings in the territory.

Concern Expressed About Banning of SWAPO Case

MB011346 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 May 84 p 3

[by Tony Weaver]

[Text] Windhoek — A major national and international row is brewing over the effective banning of a court case by the South African Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee. The case would have sought the release of 37 internees held under security legislation at a top-secret concentration camp at Mariental, 258 km south of Windhoek, since May 1978. On Friday, Mr Coetsee, acting under the authorisation of the State President Mr Marais Viljoen, issued a certificate in terms of an obscure section of the Defence Act, Section 103 ter [as published], which effectively banned the case. And it was reliably learnt yesterday that inquests into deaths of persons killed by Security Forces have been similarly "banned" in the past, but the details were never made public. "This is a vast abuse of ministerial powers," Mrs Helen Suzman, official opposition spokesman on law and order and a member of the Justice Committee of the PFP, said last night.

"The whole issue will definitely be raised by us during Minister Coetsee's Justice Vote in two weeks time," she said. She described the section of the Defence Act used, and the powers it gives to the minister, as being "very far-reaching," and said: "It

is highly disturbing that these powers exist and have been used to squash a case involving people who have been held for almost six years."

The 37 prisoners were mainly captured during the South African Defence Force's May 1978 raid on SWAPO's Cassinga headquarters in southern Angola.

Five Western diplomatic sources yesterday expressed "grave concern" at the "banning" of the case.

"We are highly concerned about this, as it would seem to be an abuse of the legal system," one United States State Department source said. Inquiries about the "banning" have been made to Windhoek from various international quarters over the past few days.

Amnesty International and other major international human rights organisations, including American civil rights and legal organisations, have expressed concern about the "banning," and a strong possibility was mooted yesterday of the case reaching US Congress.

Senior South African lawyers approached for comment on the section of the Defence Act had only heard of it from press reports at the weekend — but their condemnation was universal.

"This smacks of George Orwell's 1984," a senior Johannesburg advocate commented yesterday when the section of the act was read to him.

Legal sources particularly objected to the section of the act which reads: "No court shall have power to review, set aside,or declare to be void or otherwise question the validity of any certificate ('banning' proceedings) issued" in terms of the act.

Concern was also expressed in legal circles about a further section of the act, section 103 ter [as published] (8), which gives the minister the power to issue a certificate effectively banning an inquest from taking place if the death was caused by:

"Any act advised, commanded, ordered, directed, or done in good faith by the state president, the minister, or a member of the South African Defence Force for the purposes of or in connection with the prevention or suppression of terrorism in any operational area."

An "operational area" is defined in the act as being "any place or area where, at the time of the doing of that act, members of the South African Defence Force were employed on service in the prevention or suppression of terrorism."

According to a South West Africa Territory Force statement on October 14, last year, there are 146 internees at Mariental, 14 of them citizens of Angola.

The internees are being held in terms of Namibia's notorious Security Proclamation, AG 9, which allows for detention periods of up to 30 days, renewable by the administrator-general. Most of the internees, including more than 100 women, according to court papers, have now been held for just under 6 years.

SWAPO Reviews Economy Under South African Rule

MB011437 Harare Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The economy has become a mess. Like the political arena, Namibia's economic affairs have also become a shambles. Activity has declined. Unemployment has gone up to more than (?8,000) workers out of jobs. Corruption is rampant. A number of factors have contributed to the country's economy becoming a mess. Among these factors is obviously the drop of world prices of minerals, which has forced some mining companies to close and cut back on some of their operations. The long drought is another factor. However, the most important factor which has led to the decline of the economy has been Pretoria's attempt to erect a great military web spanning the whole country, and her vast bureaucracy to prop up apartheid South Africa's unpopular and oppressive occupation of our country.

As a result of this attempt, a massive 75 percent of the country's budget and 7 percent of its gross domestic product now go into the running of the corrupt [word indistinct] regime. Also, as we have pointed out on several occasions, the continuation of the armed conflict and the concomitant political uncertainty have also contributed significantly to the decline of the economy, in the sense that because of this uncertainty, investments have continued to dry up. For example, the only worthwhile investment that the country has had of late is 60 million rand which the Tsumeb Corporation put into the developemnt of the (Otape) copper mine near Windhoek during the next 3 years.

At the same time, however, the country has been experiencing a rising outflow of capital to South Africa to the tune of 300 million rand. Over the last 6 years, 25 percent of the white farmers left the country, and some 30 percent of the 5,200 white farms are no longer being used. Still more, some 15,000 white skilled workers have left the country recently, mainly because the economy has become a shambles. Such is the mess over which Van Niekerk is supervising.

The economic mess into which South Africa has sent Namibia has generated contradicitons among the local white (?subparties). There are now two factions of the local white bourgeoise. One of these tho factions prefer the status quo to independence. It suffers from a self-inflicted nightmare of an independent Namibia under a SWAPO government nationalizing every form of private and personal (?enterprise). This faction thus prefers to mark time. The other faction, which is becoming increasingly strong and vocal, holds that a solution to the country's independence problem is better than a situation of continued conflict, blazing struggle, and economic decline. This group belongs to (Eric Kline), a Windhoek based [word indistinct], with interests in farming, mining, and industrial [word indistinct]. He has assumed the leadership of what many commentators have termed Namibian economic nationalism. (Kline) is increasingly becoming a thorn in Van Niekerk's side. His (?inflicted) expose of the rampant public corruption, inefficiency, and exploitation of the country by South Africa and multinational monopolies is, in other words, not making Van Niekerk's already difficult task any easier.

The attempts by South Africa to set up yet another puppet government provides clear evidence that Pretoria is still preparing for an extended stay in Namibia. Pretoria is also determined to continue to rape the Namibian economy to such an extent that at the time independence is finally achieved the country will be no more than a bankrupt wasteland. The (?struggle) over that future was made brutally plain in March last year, when P.W. Botha met in Windhoek with the leaders of the Council of Churches in Namibia. Upon being urged by these spiritual leaders for South African withdrawal from Namibia, Botha said that if the pressure continued, South Africa will (?leave), but he went further to say that Pretoria would take everything it has (?made) and will destroy the buildings, bridges, and mines it could not take. However, whatever the racists may do, the Namibian people would certainly continue the struggle to make the place an even more difficult area for South Africa to manage. They will ultimately achieve their independence and rebuild their country, even from the ruins of Botha's sadistic destruction of its economy and infrastructure. Our people will never submit to pressure and bullying. They will persevere in their struggle for self determination and national independence.

SOUTH AFRICA

Portugal's Gama Comments on Cahora Bassa

MB020639 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Portuguese Foreign Minister Dr Gama arrived in South Africa from Mozambique yesterday. He said in an interview at Jan Smuts Airport that the Cahora Bassa agreement, which had been negotiated in 3 months, was another symbol of a new era of peace and good nieghborliness. He said that the Nkomati Accord had been a victory for Africa and another symbol for a new era of peace. He said the accord would represent a stumbling block for those who considered the continent as an instrument for projecting their power. Dr Gama said his government was trying to improve relations with South Africa at all levels. He described diplomatic and political relations between South Africa and Portugal as good. He said that was why he was visiting South Africa and why the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, visited Lisbon last year.

Cahora Bassa Accord Signed in Cape Town

MB020918 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0903 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Cape Town, May 2, SAPA — South Africa, Mozambique, and Portugal today signed an agreement in Cape Town for a 32-year supply of electricity from the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric scheme to the republic. The agreement — a result of weeks of negotiations before and after the recent Nkomati nonaggression pact concluded between Mozambique and South Africa in March — was signed at a formal ceremony in the historic castle by senior ministers for the three governments. The South African minister of foreign affair', Mr Pik Botha, the Mozambican minister of planning, Mr Mario da Gracia Machungo, and the Portuguese foreign minister of planning, Mr Jaime Gama, each accompanied by high-ranking delegations, put pen to paper in the elegant Lady Anne Barnard Room. Mr Pik Botha said afterwards the signing had paved the way for a new era of closer economic cooperation and development between their countries. "It can significantly contribute to the peace and prosperity of the southern African region as a whole, as well as to the development and welfare of our respective peoples," he said.

The supply contract for transmission of power from Cahora Bassa, in the northwest of Mozambique, to South Africa is a highly technical document. In essence, South Africa will pay a basic tariff of 75 cents of a rand per kilowatt hour (K.W.H.) for "firm power" at a land factor of 80 percent to obtain about eight percent of its national grid requirements. Firm power is that amount of power which, in terms of the contract, must be supplied by Mozambique and taken by ESCOM on behalf of South Africa. For "non-firm" power — any other power for which the supply and taking its optional for both parties, the tariff will be 25 cents per K.W.H. A premium of 35 cents per K.W.H. will be paid for firm power, and 12 cents per K.W.H. for non-firm power as an incentive to Mozambique for the provision of a regular supply of electricity. In terms of the agreement, South Africa and Mozambique undertake to take immediate steps to ensure the protection of the power lines. This matter has already been referred to the joint security commission set up in terms of the Nkomati Accord.

SWAZILAND

Foreign Minister Meets With OAU Representative

MB020711 Mbabane Domestic Television in English 1630 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Richard Velaphi Dlamini, has told the OAU refugees bureau director, Mr G.J. Bakwesegha, that the ANC was aware of Swaziland's policy of not allowing its territory to be used for attacks against neighboring states. In a meeting with Dr Bakwesegha yesterday, Mr Dlamini said the ANC had refused to accept this policy and had deliberately ignored the conditions of asylum laid down by the United Nations high commissioner for refugees. He pointed out that even since the signing of the security pact between Swaziland and South Africa in 1982, Swaziland had still given genuine ANC refugees every care and protection, proving that Swaziland sees them as brothers and not enemies. The minister continued that the present situation brought about by the ANC's attacks on the Swazi police could not be tolerated any longer.

Dr Bakwesegha said his visit was not to make judgments or take a decision, but to report back to the secretary general of the OAU. The secretary general would then be in a position to brief member states of the organization with the view to the organization assisting in resolving the problems.

ANC Delegation Confirms Invitation to Tambo

MB011940 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] A two-man delegation of the ANC, made up of Moses Mabhida and Jacob Zuma, has admitted that the prime minister,

Prince Bhekimpi, did send an invitation to the president of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, to come to Swaziland for discussions with the Swaziland Government. Speaking on behalf of the delegation during a press conference held in Mbabane today, Mr Mabhida said he first learned of the invitation about 3 weeks ago. He dismissed reports that his organization has issued a statement condemning Swaziland for the death of an ANC cadre. Mr Mabhida, who arrived in the country yesterday, highlighted the mission of his delegation as: to apologize to the Swaziland Government for the deaths of the Swazi nationals during their direct controntation with the citizens, to make arrangement for the burial of the ANC bodies, to arrange for repatriation of the ANC cadres who are in custody, and to make arrangements for the meeting between the Swaziland Government and the ANC authorities.

Liqoqo Member Comments on Newspapers, ANC

MB020726 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] A member of Liqoqo, Dr George Msibi, has appealed to the local press to concentrate on developmental journalism which advocates highlighting positive rather than negative news stories. Dr George Msibi was speaking during a press conference at Nkanini National Offices this morning. He said Swaziland appreciates the activities of the press in the Kingdom, adding that local media are enjoying their freedom like those in the developed countries. The Liqoqo member expressed his gratitude to both local newspapers on their recent reports concerning the activities of the ANC. However, he expressed discontent at a local paper's appeal that former detainees should be reinstated, expressing that it is not the duty of the authorities to look for a job on behalf of an individual who has been pardoned following arrests on subversive activities. He said it was out of charity and kindness that the Queen Regent pardoned the detainees.

Asked whether it was true that the ANC authorities had not been officially informed about the recent misbehavior of their cadres in the Kingdom, Dr Msibi answered that an official invitation through Swaziland's high commissioner to East Africa was dispatched to the ANC authorities in Lusaka, observing that even if they had not been informed, they should have approached the Swaziland Government instead of moving about misinforming the world about the true situation in the Kingdom of Swaziland. Also present at the press conference were the secretary for Liqoqo, Mr Robert Mabila, Liqoqo members, Mr A.K. Hlope, and Princess Mnengwase.

Soldier Dies After Injuries From ANC Grenade

MB020723 Mababane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The chief of staff for Umbutfo Defense Force has announced the death of soldier Private Ben Godo Langwenya, who had suffered injuries after an ANC cadre had thrown a hand grenade at him. This brings to 10 the number of Swazi nationals who have died at the hands of the ANC since September 1983. Godo Langwenya died at the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital on Thursday last week.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Announces Drafting of New Labor Bill

MB011800 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says a new labor bill will be presented to parliament this year to replace the Industrial Conciliation Act. Comrade Mugabe made the announcement when he addressed thousands of people at Rufaro Stadium in Harare today to mark Workers' Day. He said there had been a delay in the presentation of the bill because the government had to consult employer organizations and trade unions before making a final draft. Comrade Mugabe said the government is also looking into the possibility of establishing a social security scheme which will benefit all workers on retirement and during unemployment and prolonged illness. He said such a study will be based on the experience of other countries that are in similar circumstances as Zimbabwe. The prime minister said the government will be reviewing salaries and wages. However, he said, people should appreciate the difficult circumstances our economy is at present facing. He praised the Zimbabwean workers for their hard work and said that they were the backbone of our economy. Other rallies to mark Workers' Day were held throughout the country.

Mugabe, Others Urge Hard Work, Unity on May Day

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[Excerpt] Hard work and unity among workers was the main theme of the message delivered at this year's May Day celebrations throughout Zimbabwe yesterday. At Rufaro Stadium, the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, told a capacity crowd that the socio-economic development of Zimbabwe can only be achieved through hard work and sacrifice on the part of the workers. He said freedom and independence do not need laziness and indiscipline. Saying the country's labor force is the backbone of the nation, Comrade Mugabe told the people that lazy and indisciplined workers will not get sympathy from the government if they are dismissed from their jobs.

In Bulawayo, the deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, said workers with sufficient management skills could take over factories which are closing down and run them on a cooperative basis. He said this is why the government encouraged the formation of workers' committees and the holding of seminars. Comrade Muzenda disclosed that none of the 200 parastatals is making profit because workers are not putting in enough effort. He emphasized the importance of unity of purpose, declaring that large numbers without unity and purpose are useless.

In Mvuma, the minister of local government and town planning, Comrade Enos Chikowore, called upon Zimbawean workers to unite in order to fight those employers who want to oppress them. And in Mashingo, the minister of transport, Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze, told thousands of people that Zimbabwe's workers should unite to work hard so that the country's full potential can be realized for the common benefit.

Radio Truth Cites ANC Article on ZANU-PF

MB011428 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 1 May 84

[Station Commentary]

[Text] They say that there is no honor among thieves. It would seem that there is none among terrorists either, which is not altogether surprising. In some of our earlier broadcasts, we have used the theme: See ourselves as others see us. As a rule, these reports have centered around excerpts from overseas newspapers and journals analysing the Zimbabwe scene from their point of view. Today we share with you a different experience. We are going to bring you some very enlightening observations from Inqaba Ya Basebenzi, the official organ of the ANC of South Africa. This is particularly opportune in the light of current regional developments.

ZANU-PF leaders have been loud in their praise of such parallel organizations as the PLO and the ANC, and, like the United Nations,have accorded them official status in quasi-diplomatic form. They have aligned themselves with the aims and nefarious methods of these terrorists and have pledged their full support to these supposedly staunch allies. It would appear that at least as far as the ANC are concerned, these feelings are not entirely reciprocated. The article in question is entitled "Zimbabwe: A New Turn," and was written under the pseudonym, Sam Parkin. It exposes a great deal of hostility for the ZANU-PF regime by the ANC leadership. He also refers to one of Mugabe's speeches in which he lashed out at the bourgeois tendencies which are affecting the ZANU-PF leadership. Mr Parkin writes:

He [Mugabe] criticized the misappropriation of public funds and misusing public property. This denounciation of bourgeois tendencies in the leadership added fire to the resentment already smouldering in the townships over the growing riches of the new black elite, its arrogance, and its contempt for the people. Elsewhere, this has usually taken more than a decade to turn into bitter disillusionment and opposition as mass poverty has worsened. In Zimbabwe, corruption and self-enrichment at the top has grown apace.

As you will see from this and further excerpts to come, Radio Truth has been relatively mild in its condemnation compared with that of the ANC. Here are some more juicy extracts from the rest of the ANC article on Zimbabwe:

A confused banker commented: One day they blame the workers for being lazy; the next day they call the stock exchange a brothel. They may say things to us that are different from the things they say at rallies. South African investment in Zimbabwe is immense, and economic dependence on South Africa is encouraged by a preferential trade agreement which the Mugabe government has made every effort to maintain. In the few years of independence, there has been little increase in exports to African countries because of their poverty. There have been small trade wars resulting from rivalry among the Southern African Development and Coordination Conference member countries. There is a complete dependence on cheap labor in Zimbabwe in order to make a profit. Despite all the promises of independence, minimal wages for industrial workers are only half of the poverty line and much lower than even in racist South Africa. With the economy and hence tax revenue stagnating, the government's social reforms depend increasingly on spending beyond its means. This results in printing money which is not backed by goods and so devalues the money and leads to price rises.

We could not have put it better ourselves, but the ANC attack does not end there. Virtually every facet of ZANU-PF activity or inactivity comes in for a hammering. Mr Parkin moves on to the land question and he states:

To restore the land to the Zimbabwean people was clearly a fundamental task of the struggle for national liberation, yet suprisingly little has been achieved since independence. The land reform program has hopelessly failed to satisfy the land hunger of the peasants or to ease their desperate poverty. As a result of bureaucratic inefficiency, even the land purchased with the funds available are not being fully used for resettlement. When peasants are suffering famine conditions in many areas, the government refuses to give them the green light to move on to unused government land. Sam Parkin then quotes Jim Sinclair of the Commercial Farmers' Union when he highlighted the issue in the following words, quote: There is more land on offer to the Zimbabwean Government by white farmers than the authorities are willing to purchase. Furthermore, 1 million hectares owned by government has not yet been settled. unquote.

As Parkins says, these facts expose the limitations of planned resettlement. Even the modest target of 162,000 families out of 350,000 families to be settled cannot be met. The ANC article then turns to another aspect of land, the squatter, and it records:

Active measures have been taken against squatters. In a complete change of language, it is now the squatters, not the rich whites, who are the land grabbers. At the same time, there is a greedy scramble for land by the rising black elite. Conditions for the peasantry have worsened, and the land question has undoubtedly been a major factor behind the increased regional conflict that has torn Zimbabwe.

The ANC comments on the situation in Matebeleland are priceless, coming from a fellow terrorist outfit. Nevertheless, they reinforce the indictment from so many other sources. In their own words:

The government resorted to methods of brutal counterterror which struck at the whole population of Matebeleland, particularly the youth, peasants, and workers.

Thus faced with insecurity and hunger, frustrated and worried about the future, groups turned inwards for mutual support, resenting any advantages enjoyed by other groups. The Ndebele and Shona may each be incited to hold the other responsible for the country's problems.

Too true, and what a ghastly future it portends, unless this government can be ousted or forced to change its course. Turning to the subject of jobs and wages, the article expressed these opinions:

To some extent, the pressures on the land could have been alleviated by a rapid growth in jobs. However, with an estimated 1 million unemployed, and 80,000 young work seekers being added each year, only 25,000 new jobs were created, for example, in 1980. In the coming years, it will be a huge struggle for the workers to defend their existing jobs. Despite government measures to protect jobs, redundancies will continue to increase well into 1984. Workers are becoming cynical over the government's delay in granting meaningful wage increases, or letting prices go through the roof.

The next topic touched upon by the article concerns the question of leadership, where Comrade Parkin has some pretty scathing comments. He had this to say:

If real progress towards the goals of the Zimbabwe revolution could not be made during the years of fastest growth, what can be expected in the future? Rifts have become evident in Mugabe's speech denouncing cabinet corruption and in the conflicting statements made by different ministers. Much of the corruption at the top level in farm buying, ownership of business, bus companies, and hotels has been kept hidden from the public. Nevertheless, enough has become obvious to make workers especially cynical about the calls for socialism through hard work made by those riding in luxury cars, owning splendid suburban houses, and having growing business interests.

For Mugabe, matters were probably brought to a head when reputedly a resolution that ministers should have only one income was defeated in cabinet. Mugabe's response was an angry speech. Despite the extraordinary step as a prime minister of making his speech over the heads of his government and party, appealing on television directly to the masses for support, Mugabe shrank from any call to action. Ministers with no alternative to backhand deals and money from politics to enrich themselves are determined to hold onto power. Therefore, the rifts within government can only deepen and prepare the ground for sudden maneuvers in the power struggles at the top. Now Zimbabwe is being faced with accumulated rottenness. Parliament will more and more turn to reflect the irreconcilable gulf in society. The government is planning to introduce a one-party system in the hope of putting a lid on things. That would leave power in the hands of a privileged elite, which would then rest on state ownership.

Despite his odious connections, Sam Parkin appears to be a shrewd observer of the national mood in Zimbabwe. He affirms that there is a growing scepticism about the national leadership, and that there is a scepticism toward the state resulting from many experiences of being let down by officials from whom workers expect support. In his view:

The speed of the economic downturn has shocked many workers who have never before had to struggle against redundancies. Moreover, a lack of leadership has now been shown in relation to the new Labor Relations Act, which severely limits trade union freedom. Obviously differences exist also on other issues, but there is a lack of democratic debate. There is hardly a major town which has not experienced the demonstration against rent increases. It is this movement which has provoked the crisis in the ZANU-PF leadership at the municipal level and sent shockwaves right to the top. The radicals within the party fear bringing the people into political action. Thus, the initiative is taken out of their hands.

The last set of comments in this article are very provocative, particularly from an organization that is a guest in our country. Here the ANC suggests how malcontents should act. This is their advice: We must support every progressive step which may be taken to deal a blow against the stranglehold on Zimbabwe. Therefore, we must criticize every act or policy of government which belittles the role of the workers in their own liberation. For this reason, oppose the introduction of a one-party state in Zimbabwe. A one-party system would only bottle up the fierce contradictions in a single vessel, making them no less explosive as a result. Only a united mass movement of the Zimbabwean working class can provide a really effective weapon.

So there we have it. Those are the considered opinions expressed in their own official organ of the top leadership of the ANC of South Africa on our situation in Zimbabwe. Not only are they critical of the methods being used by the ZANU-PF regime, but they condemn its leadership and advocate a new revolution. Also, interestingly enough, they are utterly opposed to a one-party state. They see in this mechanism a device whereby the politicians can wield absolute power — economic, social, ideological, and military — against the people, including the workers and peasant masses.

While we can agree with them in many of their observations, we pose the question: What would the situation be if they had their way? Can our leaders explain to us why they are giving direct support to the ANC, a communist party which advocates the overthrow of the ZANU-PF government, particularly when all our neighbors are in the process of kicking them out? Who is behind the ANC and its bid to destabilize Zimbabwe? The racist South African government? Obviously not. The real culprit is Zimbabwe's friend and ally, the Soviet Union. So there is one more lesson for Mugabe and his cohorts to learn. If you harbor a viper in your bosom it will strike at your very vitals.